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PRICE TWO CENTS

VEDRINES THE FIRST FLIER AT EDINBURGH IN BRITISH AIR RACE

Immense Throng at Scotch Capital Gives Frenchman an Ovation as He Appears With Burst of Speed

BEAUMONT SECOND

Airmen in \$50,000 Contest Cover Second Lap from Hendon, Stopping at Harrogate and Newcastle

EDINBURGH—Jules Vedrines was the first of the aviators in the 1010 mile circuit race for the London Daily Mail prize of \$50,000 to reach Edinburgh today. He left Hendon at 4 o'clock and arrived here at 10:39.

Vedrines' time for the 343 miles, from Hendon, was 6h. 59m. and Beaumont's 7h. 19m. C. T. Weymann, the American entrant, damaged his propeller in the getaway at Hendon and was delayed until 1:05 p. m. making repairs. H. J. D. Astley was lost for hours in the fog near Kettering. G. Blanchet, a Frenchman, broke one of his planes. At Harrogate, C. H. Pixon fell while reascending, smashed his machine and was slightly injured. O. DeMontalent was forced to descend at Molton-Mowbray for gasoline and C. P. Pizey broke his propeller while making a landing at the same point. B. C. Huckle lost his propeller near Luton and Lieutenant H. Bier fell near Hatfield, smashing his machine. He was unhurt. E. Audenars, withdrew from the race.

The airmen were given an ovation by an immense throng. A tremendous shout went up as Vedrines appeared on the horizon. He came with a tremendous burst of speed. Hardly had he alighted when Andre Beaumont, the French naval lieutenant, hove in sight.

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LAWRENCE MEN AGAIN CALL ON GOVERNOR FOSS

This afternoon at the executive office at the State House Governor Foss will meet citizens of Lawrence for another hearing on the financial condition of that city.

More information has come to light to strengthen the argument of the bankers' committee that a commission should be appointed. In addition to this Alderman Michael A. Sanborn has sent an open letter to Mayor John T. Cahill in which he charges among other things squandering of city funds.

Mayor Cahill and the heads of departments of the municipal government of Lawrence conferred regarding general plans for rehabilitating the city's finances before the party left for Boston. It was decided to begin immediately on plans for the most rigid economy in all branches.

MOROCCO SITUATION NOT MAKING BRITAIN UNEASY IS REPORT

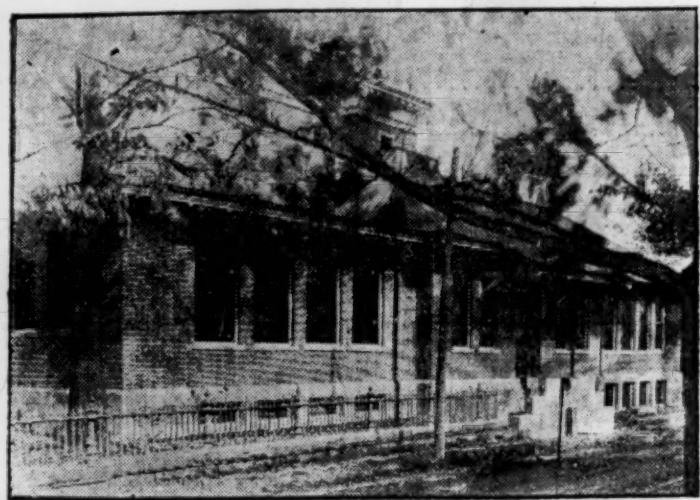
LONDON—It was announced "upon authority" today that the government is not apprehensive of the outcome of the negotiations over the Moroccan situation and that the sharpest eye is being kept on all developments.

The stock market has refrained from seizing on any "war rumors" as a basis for sales and the tone is neutral.

The French papers greet Mr. Lloyd

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BRANCH LIBRARY AT JAMAICA PLAIN



Exterior of structure at Sedgwick and Center streets opened to public today.

The new library branch at Jamaica Plain was opened today, with Miss Mary P. Swain as custodian, and four assistants. The building is a one-story structure, with lecture rooms in the basement.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL ARRANGES MEETING WITH C. H. JONES

Attorney-General Swift today arranged a conference with Charles H. Jones of the Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Company relative to the evidence of an alleged shoe machinery monopoly Mr. Jones has offered.

The attorney-general said: "I have received a very courteous letter from Mr. Jones in response to my letter to him of last Friday and arranged by telephone for a conference, possibly late this afternoon. I have received no answer to my request to the Governor that he furnish me with the evidence against the alleged monopoly to which he has referred in his messages."

Asked if he would personally begin a search for evidence, the attorney-general said that he feels that first he should have access to the evidence referred to by Governor Foss and to other alleged evidence that has claimed to be existent. Mr. Swift said that Mr. Jones is the only one who has come forward with an offer of evidence.

SENATE ENACTMENT OF THE HARBOR BILL TO AWAIT A QUORUM

Unless there is a quorum in the Senate today enactment of the Brown bill providing \$9,000,000 for the development of the port of Boston will be held up until Thursday, or when a quorum shall be present, according to a ruling made by Clerk of the Senate Henry D. Coolidge.

The bill is considered of too great importance to be put upon its final passage without the presence of a quorum, it was said at the clerk's office today. Strictly speaking a quorum is required for the enactment of every measure, but the rule is occasionally broken in order to expedite matters. Because of the nearness to the close of the session it was originally planned to enact the harbor bill today, whether a quorum was present or not.

Senator Tinkham said that he would leave the question of its enactment to Clerk Coolidge but that he doubted that any action would be taken on the measure without a quorum.

The Legislature is now awaiting the opinion from the supreme court on the constitutionality of the workmen's compensation bill.

TOWN OF BROOKLINE'S NEW ADVISORY BOARD IS READY TO ORGANIZE

The new board of municipal improvements appointed by the Brookline selectmen will organize tomorrow, when a chairman and secretary will be elected. At that time also the selectmen will present to them matters upon which the new board will be expected to pass in its advisory capacity.

The members of the municipal improvements commission are Frederick Law Olmsted, landscape architect; Walter H. Kilham of the firm of Kilham & Hopkins, architects; Leslie C. Wead, real estate broker, and Michael J. O'Hearn, builder and contractor.

The vote authorizing the board reads: "The selectmen shall every three years appoint five citizens to constitute and be known as the board of municipal improvements. Such appointments shall be made in the month of April and shall be for a term of three years from the first day of May next following. Any vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the selectmen from the unexpired term. The members of such board shall serve without pay."

"It shall be the duty of such board to study and advise upon municipal improvements, in regard to which the advice of the board may at any time be asked by any official or officials of the town; and such board may also, upon its own initiative, make to any official or officials of the town, such recommendations in regard to municipal improvements as such board may from time to time think proper and expedient."

The man behind the idea was Walter H. Kilham who proposed the idea at the town meeting and who succeeded in securing the passage of the by-law. In an interview today Mr. Kilham said: "The powers of the board are purely advisory. There is nothing mandatory which the board can do for this would be clearly illegal without an act of the Legislature."

Brookline Citizen Who Is to Serve on the Town's New Advisory Commission



LESLIE C. WEAD

BARK PUT INTO DRYDOCK
Because of the loss of some rivets the British bark Snowdon was found to be leaking at her loading berth at Mystic docks, Charlestown, today. She was drydocked before being towed to her loading berth but owing to a leak being discovered she had to return to drydock at East Boston. The vessel will load a large cargo of lumber for Buenos Aires.

VETOES THREE MORE BILLS INCLUDING THE ELLIS MILK MEASURE

Governor Foss Also Objects to Party Enrolment Plan and \$114,000 Appropriation for Foxboro.

SENDS IN MESSAGES

Says Legislature Should Not Abdicate to Appointive Board the Making of Laws and Regulations.

Three more veto messages were sent to the Legislature this afternoon by Governor Foss. This makes 25 vetoes and 85 messages in all sent the Legislature by the Governor this year.

The bills vetoed were the Ellis milk bill, the bill providing that the present enrolment of voters by parties shall be retained under the new direct nominations act and the bill appropriating \$114,000 for the construction of a new building at the Foxboro state hospital. Relative to his veto of the Ellis milk bill, the Governor said in his message:

"Under this act the Governor is to appoint a board of five men having sole power to enact laws regulating the production, sale and distribution of milk. There is to be no appeal from their action and the board is thus to be a legislative body with powers to determine most important questions affecting the community and one of its most important industries. To my mind it is absolutely wrong that the Legislature should abdicate to an appointive board the making of laws and regulations which vitally affect an important industry."

PRESIDENT IS ROUTED AT GOLF BY A SHOWER

BEVERLY, Mass.—Myopia's 18-hole course proved attractive to President Taft this morning. With Major Butt the President left Farmington soon after 8 o'clock for Hamilton.

They made an early start over the links and had gone 10 holes despite the rain, when a heavy shower broke and they quit. The President had luncheon at home and this afternoon went over some correspondence with Assistant Secretary Mithler.

Mr. Taft will motor to Boston this evening and take the 8 o'clock Federal express for Washington, where he will arrive in time for the cabinet meeting tomorrow. The President said today that he hoped to return to Beverly about Aug. 10.

He still finds the passage of the Canadian reciprocity bill a pleasant theme for discussion and in this connection he issued a statement in the first person in which he pays the Democrats the tribute of having "followed the dictates of a higher policy" when they had a chance to "play politics" and embarrass

SUSPEND HOSTILITIES FOR DAY AFTER FIRST WAR GAME SKIRMISH

Adjutant-General Pearson Orders Both Armies to Make Themselves As Comfortable As Possible.

FIRING COMMENCES

General Clark Moves His Command in Early Morning Hours to Stand Near Lowell and Reading Pike.

TEWKSBURY, Mass.—Headquarters of the Blue Army—Hostilities were suspended for the day by Adjutant General Pearson at 11:15 o'clock this morning on account of unfavorable weather conditions. Shortly before this action the first skirmish of the war game now being played in eastern Massachusetts took place near the Reading-Wilmington line.

The adjutant-general drove down from Lowell in an open automobile and issued orders to both armies to make themselves as comfortable as possible.

A detail of 45 of the Blue army and 67 Red scouts, all mounted, had the first encounter. A large number of spectators witnessed the skirmish. There was particularly lively firing near the Lowell street schoolhouse. After a sharp exchange of shots both sides retired, the Blue force going in the direction of Lowell and the Red back to Reading.

Gen. Embury P. Clark of the Blue army established his headquarters on the state almshouse grounds this morning, having made the march from North Billerica across country, and having established camp in a rainstorm.

The entire command of the Blue army broke camp before daylight, the

(Continued on page five, column four)

Commander of Blue Army Who Moved Entire Force Today in Advance on Reds



GEN. EMBURY P. CLARK

GOV. FOSS SIGNS BILL FOR ARMORY COSTING \$55,000 AT WAKEFIELD

Governor Foss signed today the bill appropriating \$55,000 for a new state armory at Wakefield. This sum includes the purchase of the land.

The armory will take the place of the Richardson Light Guard state armory which was destroyed by fire on July 6. In ordinary circumstances the land is purchased by the town and the state builds the armory.

The bill was special and was not included in the regular appropriations for state armories. It was rushed through the Legislature in the last few days by Representative Dean of Wakefield, who was present when the Governor signed the bill, the chief executive presenting to Mr. Dean the pen with which he affixed his signature.

Many militia officers and citizens are in favor of buying the site on which the old armory stood, together with the Cutler lot adjoining it. The choice in this case rests however with the state.

HINES NOW BRINGS BOUTELL INTO THE LORIMER INQUIRY

WASHINGTON—Edward Hines, the Chicago lumberman, surprised the committee investigating the election of Senator Lorimer of Illinois, by testifying today that Representative Henry S. Boutell of Illinois, now American minister to Switzerland, told him that President Taft, regarding Lorimer as an acceptable senatorial candidate, was anxious to have him elected, and would be glad to assist in his election.

Mr. Aldrich denied last week that a similar story that Hines swore the Rhode Island senator brought from the White House was true.

ANGRY TORIES REFUSE BRITISH PREMIER HEARING ON VETO BILL AMID JEERING CRIES OF "TRAITOR"

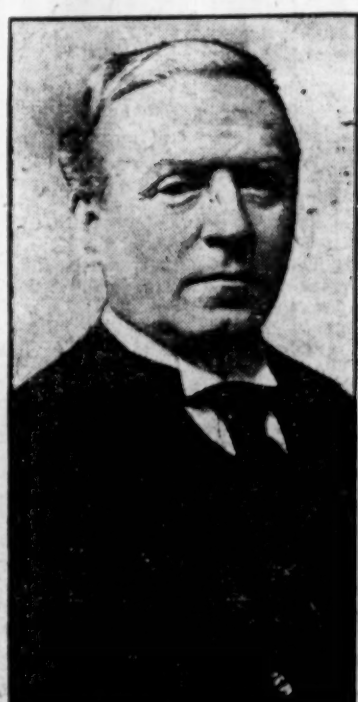
LONDON—For the first time in the recent history of England a premier of the nation was refused a hearing when he attempted to make an official explanation of the government's course from the floor of the House of Commons.

For more than half an hour Premier Asquith attempted to explain the attitude of the government on the pending bill which limits the veto powers of the House of Lords and his every utterance was drowned by the yells of the Conservatives who cried him down as a "traitor to England."

Meanwhile the speaker made every effort to secure a hearing for the representative of the government. At his direction attaches of the House tried to compel the Conservative members to take their seats and keep quiet, but they refused.

Realizing that the present government has outwitted them and secured the ear of the King, so that if necessary the House of Lords can be flooded with newly created Liberal peers and the required legislation forced through without another appeal to the people, the Conservative members caused riot and confusion which continued for half an hour. All the time Mr. Asquith was standing trying to make himself heard. Finally, apparently tired of the attempt to restore order, he made a statement, but his words were entirely inaudible.

The party of no surrender to the veto bill under the leadership of Lord Halsbury is distinctly gaining



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strength. At a dinner to Lord Halsbury promoted by many unionist leaders in the Lords and Commons, Sir Edward

Henry Carson threatened Ulster opposition to home rule.

The split in the ranks of the Unionist party is growing. Open warfare is carried today into the columns of the daily press. Not only are the Unionist organs arrayed in two opposing ranks for and against the so-called surrender to the inevitable, but the great leaders are taking part in the fray.

Viscount Curzon and Lord Charles Beresford have long letters in the papers this morning presenting many cogent reasons why the party should support Lord Lansdowne.

At present it appears impossible that Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour will be able to control their insurgent followers, and it is hardly likely that the crisis will end without creation of some peers.

After Mr. Asquith's statement in the House of Commons today he will probably call a halt for a few days, awaiting the development of the Unionist feud.

HIGHWAY WORK GOES TO HARTFORD

Busb, Moller & Smith of Hartford, Conn., have been awarded by the Massachusetts highway commission the contracts for building sections of state highway in the towns of Holliston and Hatfield.

The company was the lowest bidder in both cases. The bid on the former was \$3871.50, and on the latter \$4094.50.

STEEL POOLING PACT IS LAID BEFORE HOUSE INQUIRY COMMITTEE

Evidence of Agreement Made by 11 Largest Manufacturing Companies Dividing Business Is Found

CARNEGIE GOT MOST

Investigators Believe That Contract Entered Into in 1900 Is Still in Force—Denial Is Made

WASHINGTON—Evidence that 11 of the largest steel manufacturing companies in the country entered into a pooling agreement forming "The Steel Plate Association of the United States," through which the members were permitted to manufacture and sell a certain percentage of the total production of all the companies, was introduced before the House steel investigating committee today.

The pooling agreement itself was dated Nov. 9, 1900. The committee believes it is still in force. The manufacturers who signed it were: The Carnegie Steel Company, Jones & Laughlin, Ltd., Illinois Steel Company, Crucible Steel Company of America, Otis Steel Company, Tidewater Steel Company, Lukens Iron & Steel Company, Worth Brothers Company, Central Iron & Steel Company, the American Steel and Wire Company, and the Glasgow Iron Company.

The purpose of the association, as stated by the agreement, was "for mutual interest" and to enable them to pay liberal wages to their workmen.

The agreement fixes the exact share of each of the signers in the steel plate business. The Carnegie company was accorded the biggest business, 46.25 per cent of the total output of the combine. If a company, party to the agreement, sold more than its share according to the compact, the offender was compelled to pay thirty five one hundredths of a cent a pound to the association for such excess. To insure faithful observance of the pool each signer paid in \$1000 for each one per cent of allotment of total production.

The pooling agreement came into the control of the committee through E. B. Kaufman, a printer of Coatesville, Pa., who printed the agreement for A. F. Houston, president of the Lukens Iron & Steel Company. On the stand today he said:

"After Houston had this agreement printed his private secretary came to my shop and destroyed all proofs and copies he could find. He said the president of the Illinois Steel Company had said Houston had made a great mistake in having the agreement printed. The Illinois man was afraid he might go to jail if the agreement was discovered. Later my brother told me he had a copy of the agreement."

To discover the original agreement, Mr. Stanley said that he had subpoenaed the secretary and two or three officers of each of the companies mentioned.

"Why can't we get the original?" asked Representative Young (Rep., Mich.).

"Well, I've asked the department of justice time and again for information regarding the pools, and invariably I get the answer that it is not consistent with public policy to furnish it," said Chairman Stanley. "I'm getting tired of the department of justice and am going ahead and investigate myself."

"I may say I do not include Solicitor General Lehmann in this for I think he's fighting from the shoulder."

In opposing the admission of the agreement to the records of the committee, Mr. Lindabury, counsel for the United States Steel Corporation, said that the corporation was never a party to any such agreement. He said he was authorized by the secretary of the corporation to say that no such agreement was on record.

RUSSELL COMPLETES BASEBALL DEAL AND BUYS PAGE'S STOCK

William H. Russell, chief owner and president of the Boston National league baseball club took up the option which he has had on the stock held by the Page brothers this noon at the quarters of the American Trust Company. Mr. Russell was represented by W. G. Thompson and the Pages by Edward Moore.

The transaction was carried out by the payment of a certified check by Mr. Russell to L. Coues Page for \$28,650. This gives the Pages a profit of \$3880 for their stock.

A meeting of the directors of the club is to be held some time this afternoon at the club quarters in the Paddock building, at which time new officers will be elected to succeed the Pages.

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ONE WEEK
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NEW PROBLEMS, OLD RULES

Attempt by Early Government to Fix Prices Reviewed
by John Hunter Sedgwick

IN the recent speech of the attorney general of the United States, in which among other things he spoke of a board of government officials whose duty it should be to fix prices, we are reminded that the same thing has been tried before, as in Massachusetts in the eighteenth century. The difficulty as it is today was in 1776 and in the fourteenth century, arose out of the acts of forestalling, regrating and engrossing. Engrossing, as the reader knows, simply meant monopolizing; forestalling meant buying up goods beforehand and "holding them for a rise." Regrating meant much the same thing as forestalling, and the two terms are coupled in the literature of the law on the subject. "Regrate" was used in England as early as 1467 and "forestall" is found in the law French of 27 Edw. III., 1 C. 3. (1353), "Que nul Marchant Engleis nengrosse ne forestalle vins en Gascoigne." The word originally meant "to intercept, to cut off." The results coming from a system of forestalling and regrating from monopoly, from a debased coinage or an inflated currency are much the same. A like result happens, too, when an attempt is made to maintain prices of commodities at a level that shall benefit a limited class and that is artificially sustained, whether by the process of legislative enactment or of the acts of individual traders.

High Prices Ruled

At the time when the revolutionary war was in progress in the colonies, the question of how to deal with high prices, small supplies and an inflated currency was a burning one that towns and state governments attempted to adjust. Such, for instance, was the action recommended by a committee appointed by the town of Hingham and embodied in a report submitted Aug. 2, 1779. It appears to have been adopted the next day. (Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, Vol. X, article by Mr. Francis W. Lincoln.) The report and the resolves are extracted from the Town Records of Hingham. The convention assembled at Concord had resolved that the matter of articles of labor and traffic should be regulated, and this committee had been appointed agreeably to the resolve of the convention. The report recommends that after a certain date certain articles be not sold at a higher price than specified. The following schedule of prices was fixed among others: Indian corn, \$4 10s., rye \$6, wheat \$9, barley \$2 10s., oats \$1 10s., beans \$9, potatoes \$1 10s., turnips \$1 10s.

The same sort of schedule was set for provisions, candles, rawhides and hog's fat. Wool in the fleece was not to be sold higher than 26s. 8d. per pound, yarn stockings, best quality, at 50s. the pair. "Plain cloth of the best quality" had a maximum of \$6 per yard, flax of 13d. 4s. per pound. "Good lining and tow cloth shirting" 7/4 wide "could not go above 32s. per yard." Cedar rails were put at \$18 per 100, fish barrels at \$2 13s. 4d. "English lard" at \$35 per ton. Ship carpenters' labor was fixed at \$4 per day. "English hay," according to Hutchinson, was "a name given to all imported grasses." In the sixth chapter of the first volume of his history he tells a good deal about the lands and crops in Massachusetts.

The report in introducing a resolve recites that "And a Right Understanding among the people of the manner that the Resolves of the Conventions are to be conceived of is highly necessary for a fair & just method of carrying them into Execution, and on Viewing letter & Spirit of Said Resolves are of Opinion that in Order to Appreciate the Currency one essential point therefore is to Impress the minds of the possessors with such a faith in it as shall Naturally Influence him to get and keep it." Precisely; you cannot make people honest by law unless they all intend to do their best to be honest.

We give the second resolve offered by

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
CASTLE SQUARE—"On the Quiet."
MAJESTIC—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."

NEW YORK
COHAN—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
HAMMERSTEIN—Vaudeville.
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Pink Lady."

CHICAGO
CORT—"The Larkboard Watch."
OLYMPIC—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.

BOSTON CHAMBER TOURISTS ON WAY TO NUREMBURG

PRAGUE, Austria.—The Boston Chamber of Commerce tourists are now on their way to Nuremberg. During their visit here they have attended the reception by the mayor, the Prague Chamber of Commerce and the American consul, for which elaborate preparations had been made. Following the reception was a luncheon.

A general sightseeing trip was made. The Karlsbrücke, the Abbey of Strahov, the Bohemian Museum, the exposition grounds and other points of interest were visited. The tourists inspected the \$18,000,000 harbor improvements that are being made to make the river Moldau navigable from here to Hamburg.

The party showed great interest in the electrical street railway. It is owned by the city and operates 52 miles of roadway. They went through several of the local industrial plants and expressed great satisfaction with all they saw.

At a large banquet by the city and the Prague Chamber of Commerce, held last night in honor of the visitors, addresses were made by John H. Fahey and others of the delegation.

MOTOR SERVICE FOR TEXAS LINES OF FRISCO ROAD

KINGSVILLE, Tex.—It is authoritatively announced that the Frisco railroad has adopted plans for the inauguration of motor car service upon a number of its branch lines in Texas.

Several of these cars have been ordered and the first of them will be placed in operation in a short time upon the Sam Fordyce branch of the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico line of the Frisco, and will run between Brownsville and Sam Fordyce, 75 miles.

A double daily motor car service will be operated on that branch line. Two of the motor cars will be placed on a double daily run on the branch line between Brownsville and Point Isabel, 22 miles.

A similar service will be established on the branch line that runs from Bloomington to Port O'Connor and the Collegeport branch. Cars have also been ordered for the Orange & Northwestern division of the Frisco that runs from Orange to Newton, 60 miles.

PORTUGAL SEEKS RECOGNITION

LISBON, Portugal.—The Lisbon newspapers print long articles complaining that the powers, particularly Great Britain, have not yet definitely recognized the republic.

It is stated, however, on the highest authority that the powers, before giving official recognition to the republic, desire not only that the constitution be voted and a President elected, but also that an amendment to the separation law, whereby the rights of the foreign churches will be respected, shall be published and approved by the constituent assembly in accordance with promises made by the government to the British, French, German and Italian legations.

MEXICAN BRANCH LINE TO BE SHORT

ALLENDÉ, Mex.—The National Railways of Mexico will soon begin the construction of a branch line from this place to Las Vacas, a small town on the bank of the Rio Grande opposite Del Rio, Tex. It will be only 75 miles long, but it is destined to form a connecting link in a new international route. The Kansas City, Mexico & Orient is constructing a branch line from San Angelo south to Del Rio, and an agreement has been entered into for the erection of a bridge across the Rio Grande to connect the lines.

LOUIS D. COOLIDGE NOT A CANDIDATE

Louis D. Coolidge of Brookline, treasurer of the United Shoe Machinery Company, denied that he is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor.

"If I wanted to run for any office it would be for that of Governor against Mr. Foss, on the United Shoe Machinery issue and I should beat him," he said.

OKLAHOMA LANDS TO BE SOLD—ANTLERS, Ok.—The immense tract of reserve timberlands, embracing 1,200,000 acres and situated in Pushmataha, McCurtain, Le Flore and Latimer counties, has been withdrawn from the allotment and is to be put on the market.

MR. BRYAN TO INSIST ON "LEADING" PARTY DESPITE ITS PROTEST

WASHINGTON.—Governor Marshall of Indiana has made a full reply as to presidential possibilities on the Democratic side next year to Mr. Bryan's list of 13 questions, and Joseph W. Folk, former Governor of Missouri, interviewed at Omaha, announces that he will prepare a reply to all the questions just as soon as he can find the time. He expressly admits the right of Mr. Bryan to catechise all the Democratic available, and hints that no man who fails to come out from this test satisfactorily can hope to be nominated.

In this city of politics and politicians Mr. Bryan has not many supporters. Therefore, the tendency to criticize his latest move is rather widespread. The national convention, say those who criticize Mr. Bryan, is the supreme authority in the party. It declares party doctrine and the candidate is supposed to accept the declaration, which declaration is deemed sufficient for all practical purposes.

Mr. Bryan, it is pointed out, has made an entirely new departure by undertaking to promulgate a year before the meeting of the Democrats in national convention what, in effect, is a platform for the presidential nominee, and announces that he will interrogate each presidential possibility as to his views upon various questions of public policy, including what is said here to be a plain invitation to the candidates to criticize the supreme court because of its decision in the Standard Oil case.

The 13 questions outline Mr. Bryan's views upon the subjects in question and the inference is that if the several presidential possibilities cannot answer properly they will fall under the displeasure of the radical wing of the Democracy led by Mr. Bryan for many years.

If the ordinary citizen should attempt to catechise a presidential candidate he would be called impertinent. But Mr. Bryan possesses great influence in his party and that influence invests him with a degree of power which commands respect for his latest move. The thirteen questions are taken here to indicate Mr. Bryan's purpose to see to it that the nominee of the 1912 convention is sound on all Bryan issues and ready to receive counsel at Mr. Bryan's hands.

This tendency on the part of Mr. Bryan is not pleasing to the great majority of Democrats in Congress. His apparent purpose to "smoke out" Democratic possibilities for the presidency and then to oppose their nomination, unless they come up to the Bryan standards is referred to as merely another evidence of his purpose to rule the party. There have been various other evidences of this determination during the present year. Here are some of them as prepared by one of the House leaders:

A caucus of House Democrats agreed unanimously on a wool schedule greatly reducing the duties as found in the Payne tariff law. Mr. Bryan denounced that bill as a surrender to the trusts.

Senate Democrats selected Senator Martin of Virginia as the minority leader. Mr. Bryan criticized this action, referring to Mr. Martin as an "assistant Republican," who "spends his time trying to lead the Democrats in the Republican net."

Chief Justice White, Democrat, handed down the decision of the supreme court dissolving the Standard Oil Company and the tobacco trust as unlawful combinations in restraint of trade. Mr. Bryan's comment on the decision was that "the trusts have won."

Governor Harmon was reelected Governor of Ohio last November by a plurality of 100,000, yet Mr. Bryan believes Mr. Harmon is unavailable for the presidency because he "does not represent the progressive tendencies of our party."

And now comes the desire to eliminate from the list of presidential candidates all who fail to answer the 13 questions after the Bryan fashion.

Members of Alabama's delegation in Congress want Representative Underwood, chairman of the ways and means committee of the House and chief Democratic tariff maker, for the President. To the statement that he is too far south, they reply he is a native of Kentucky.

Nebraska Conventions

OMAHA, Neb.—In county conventions held last week Nebraska Democrats almost ignored William J. Bryan. Less than half a dozen counties passed resolutions in which he was referred to. For the first time in 20 years not a single county mentioned him for President.

Senator G. M. Hitchcock, who de-

feated Mr. Bryan is last year's election, was endorsed in practically every county except Mr. Bryan's own.

A number of conventions endorsed Governor Harmon of Ohio for the presidency. The Democratic state convention meets at Fremont on Tuesday.

The Republican state convention will be held the same day at Lincoln and Nebraska probably will be one of the first states to take position on the presidential candidate for 1912, through its state-wide primaries next April.

Governor Aldrich, who will have much to do with shaping the convention and the campaign, is an avowed partisan of Senator La Follette, as are other state officials and members of the Congress delegation.

WORK OF DIGGING MUD FROM WRECK OF MAINE TO BEGIN

HAVANA, Cuba.—A force of men was on hand today to begin the work of digging out the thick mud which fills the entire interior of the wreck of the battleship Maine.

The cofferdam, the first of such magnitude ever attempted, apparently stands as a gigantic monument to the skill of the United States army engineers. From the top of the piling to the floor inside it measures 25 feet and is an impressive sight. No weak spots have developed, although the caissons are now bearing nine-tenths of the total pressure required.

The work of driving the piles, which several local engineers declare was one of the greatest achievements of modern engineering, commenced last October. Each of the 20 cylinders surrounding the wreck is composed of 200 steel piles 75 feet long, driven into the thin mud to the bottom in 30 feet of water. This was accomplished by Major Ferguson with only two accidents.

The engineers are enthusiastic in their praise of the work, and it is recommended that this style of construction be known in the future as the Ferguson cofferdam, although Major Ferguson modestly insists that the design is that of Major Patrick and urges that it be named the Maine cofferdam.

It is about 30 feet from the surface of the mud to the keel at the stern, but it is impossible to say how far down the keel is forward. The havoc is so great forward of the engines that the mud hides the most interesting part of the wreck, but it is easy to see that the damage is such that none expects that any part of the vessel ever will be floated.

ANNIVERSARIES BY NEW JERSEY TOWNS PLANNED

KEYPORT, N. J.—The festivities for the annual carnival and baby parade at Keyport will begin on the evening of Aug. 1. The exercises will start with the coronation of the queen. A chorus of young women will render the coronation song, written by Mrs. Rufus O. Walling. There will be an open air concert and court ball at the Pavilion hotel under the auspices of the carnival committee.

Vineland, N. J., is also preparing to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Vineland. Old Home Week is the chief topic of conversation, and decorators are everywhere soliciting orders to make the town beautiful. The festivities will begin on Aug. 8.

NEW BRUNSWICK LOSES A SEAT

OTTAWA, Ont.—An unofficial estimate places New Brunswick's increase in population as a result of the census at 30,000, the gain being mainly in Westmoreland county and along the north shore.

The result so far as St. John goes is disappointing. The basis of representation in the next House will be advanced from 25,000 to 32,000. This will mean the loss of one seat in Parliament for New Brunswick.

SUBMIT MAP FOR APPROVAL

OTTAWA, Ont.—Twenty-two applications for the approval of route maps will be heard by the minister of railways on July 24. They are almost exclusively for lines in the west, but include the proposed line of the Montreal & Southern Counties railway from Victoria bridge to the country club.

ORIGINATED MEMORIAL DAY

WASHINGTON.—The woman accredited with having first expressed the idea of a general memorial day, Mrs. Sue Landon Vaughn, has passed away at the home of the Eastern Star, a Masonic order, on which she was dependent. She was a descendant of John Adams, the second President of the United States.

EXILES BRING BACK TO RUSSIA CUSTOMS NOW 350 YEARS OLD

ODESSA, Russia.—Three hundred and fifty years ago a party of some hundreds of the Czar's subjects left Russia as voluntary exiles rather than submit to interference with their religious beliefs. Fifty odd families of these exiles have just returned to their native land bringing with them the language, garb and customs of three centuries and a half ago.

The members of the original exiles party were Cossacks. An attempt to enroll them in writing for military purposes was what drove them from Russia. Settling in Anatolia they increased in number until at present there are about 3000 of them.

During the whole of the 350 years of their exile they retained their identity wholly intact. Their language is a Russian dialect bearing the same relation to present-day Russian that the language of Chaucer does to modern English. They continued to wear the Russian dress of 350 years ago and have even cultivated vegetables needed to make the food of medieval Russia.

A few months ago the Turkish government began to enroll its Christian subjects for military service. This brought the exile colony face to face with the same situation which forced it from Russia. The older members of the colony favored submission, but the younger men argued that since they could not avoid enrollment, it would be better for them to return to Russia and serve among their own kindred.

The attention of the Russian consul at Constantinople was called to the matter and through his efforts a grant was made by the government at St. Petersburg to bring back such of the exiles as chose to come to their own land. About 250 of them accepted. The others will remain, a tiny Russian island among the races of Asia Minor.

NEW STEAMSHIP FOR GRAND TRUNK NOW ON ITS WAY

TORONTO, Ont.—A fourth steamship, the Prince John, is to be added to the fleet of the Grand Trunk Pacific Company and will operate on the Prince Rupert and Queen Charlotte Islands route, together with the other Princes now similarly engaged, viz., the Prince Rupert, Prince George and Prince Albert.

The Prince John, which was constructed at Port Glasgow in Scotland, is now somewhere off the coast of South America on her way to Vancouver where she will arrive about the end of August.

This vessel, which will be one of the largest and finest engaged in the north coast trade, is 185 feet long, 30 feet beam and 13 feet 3 inches moulded depth, built of steel and classed 100 A1 with star, at Lloyd's. She has seven water tight bulkheads with double bottom, affording ample ballast and fresh water storage, large bunkers, two multi-tubular Scotch boilers, triple expansion engines, capable of a speed of 12 knots under full loaded conditions and with a very moderate fuel consumption.

The vessel is considered remarkably seaworthy, having been designed to stand the heaviest weather. She has a cargo capacity of 450 tons, in addition to her bunkers.

AMUSEMENTS

BASS POINT NAHANT
DAN- CING, etc.
Leave Otis
Wharf 9:30, 11
a.m., 12:30, 2:30,
3:30, 5:10, 6:15, 8
1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 9:45
NEW BASS POINT & REVERE LINE
3 steamers from Bass Point to Revere
Green Pier and return every 20 mins.

CREATORE AND HIS BAND

American League Park
Huntington Ave.
Every Night at 8:15, including Sunday
Admission to Grand Stand
25 cents.
Reserved Seats in Boxes,
Field Chairs and Grand Stand, 25c extra

NORUMBEGA PARK

OPEN DAILY AT 10 A. M.
Magnificent Covered Open Air Theatre
Vaudeville, 8:30 and 9:30. Cafe, etc.

BOSTON NEW YORK

Special through car leaves Postoffice
daily and Sunday at 2:45 P. M. Tickets and
information at Pass. Dept., B. & N. St. Ry.
Co., 500 Washington St.
PROVIDENCE ON TAIL RIVER 7:30

GRAND TRUNK WILL "DESPATCH" TRAINS WITH TELEPHONES

TORONTO, Ont.—After a period of experimentation extending over 18 months on two divisions of their road in Ontario, the announcement has been made by W. W. Ashald, superintendent of telegraphs on the Grand Trunk Railroad system, that this company in the near future will despatch its trains over the entire system by telephone instead of by telegraph, as heretofore.

Mr. Ashald considers that the telephone is not only more flexible of operation than the telegraph, but is much safer, and saves 50 per cent in time, as compared with the latter. He points out that in transmitting figures or names over the telephone, a check is provided which is not possible by the telegraph, as the figures or names can first be spoken and then spelled, to insure correctness.

The expense of installing the system, however, will be 75 per cent more than that of the telegraph. It is estimated that this cost will amount to \$105 a mile, and as the entire system totals more than 4700 miles, the total cost of installation will be in the neighborhood of \$500,000.

There will be 31 circuits, and the same number of operators will be required as at present. A copper metallic circuit will be used, having two wires of No. 9 gauge of hard ground copper. Each wire weighs 210 pounds per mile. A special telephone will be used.

PEMBROKE OFFER FOR ROAD

George F. Lawley of South Boston, who resides at Silver Lake in the summer, has offered the town of Pembroke \$500 for the extension of the state highway from Bryantville in Pembroke toward Silver Lake. The money is offered on condition that the town appropriate \$1000 and have the state appropriate \$1500.

RESCUES IN HAVERHILL FIRE

HAVERHILL, Mass.—Fire in a tenement house at 28 Harrison street early Sunday forced Mrs. Patrick Meehan and her stepson to a narrow landing 30 feet above the ground from which they were rescued by a neighbor with a ladder. Firemen extinguished the blaze. The damage was about \$1000.

FIND HOMER DIMAN IN ICE

GENEVA, Switzerland.—The body of Homer Diman of Arlington, Mass., who was lost on the Dent Du Midi in the Alps on July 5, was found today in the crevice of a glacier on the side of Dent Du Midi.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

Renovating and
refinishing
Metal
Weather
Strips

R. T. Adams & Co
24 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON.

Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about summer resorts, write us whether you wish sea, mountain or inland locations, and price you wish to pay. We will submit a list of resorts, and when you make your selection, we will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired. Hotel and Travel Department THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Boston, Mass.

Leading Events in Athletic World

AMERICAN LEAGUE BASEBALL SHIFTS FROM WEST TO EAST

Second Invasion of the Season to Start Next Tuesday and Continues Until Aug. 10

STANDING TO DATE

| AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING | Won | Lost | Per cent |
|--------------------------|-----|------|----------|
| Detroit | 28 | 28 | .500 |
| Philadelphia | 24 | 31 | .435 |
| Chicago | 24 | 30 | .444 |
| New York | 23 | 31 | .429 |
| Cleveland | 22 | 34 | .394 |
| Boston | 21 | 35 | .375 |
| Washington | 20 | 36 | .357 |
| St. Louis | 19 | 37 | .340 |

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Cleveland 3, Boston 2.
New York 7, Detroit 4.
Washington 5, St. Louis 1.
Chicago-Philadelphia, postponed.

RESULTS SATURDAY
Cleveland 6, Boston 1.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 6, Washington 4.
New York 8, Detroit 7.

(No games today.)

The coming week will find the western clubs of the American League making their second invasion of the eastern circuit for 1911 and the result of these games is expected to have an important bearing on the final disposition of the leading places in the league standing.

It will be remembered that on the previous invasion the East showed up to much better advantage than did the West and Detroit fell down from a comfortable lead over the Athletics to practically a tie, and but for the improved form shown by the Tigers in the past home series, would now be pressed hard for first.

The Athletics expect to make a supreme effort in the home series which start tomorrow to overhaul the Detroit leaders again and this time get a comfortable lead in the standing. Collins is now back in the game and Manager Mack expects to see his team in first place before it leaves its home grounds on the next swing around the circuit.

New York is another team that hopes to regain ground lost in the western trip by taking a large majority of its home games during the next two weeks. It was during the last visit of the western clubs that the Highlanders made such a fine showing, and Manager Chase expects his men to repeat.

Boston hopes to regain some lost ground and will make a determined stand to keep from being pushed permanently into sixth place. It will take the best playing the local team is capable of to do this, as both Chicago and Cleveland are good road clubs, and with New York playing at home it looks as if Cleveland and Chicago would be the teams to climb over.

Detroit and Chicago expect to do much better this trip than last and judging from their recent work they should come up to expectations. Cleveland is also going in its best form now and backed by Lajoie as a pinch-hitter should easily better its previous record. St. Louis still shows many weaknesses, although there seems to be a steady improvement in the team playing which may better several of the eastern teams.

SIX OPPOSED TO BOSTON TRANSFER

BALTIMORE—President B. B. Johnson of the American League and five owners of major league clubs have expressed their opposition to any change at this time in Baltimore's baseball status, and this city will remain in the Eastern League for at least another year, regardless of the outcome of Edward Hanlon's negotiations for the purchase of the Boston National league club.

This was made known when Mayor Preston announced that he had received six unfavorable replies to his letter asking for a conference of National and American club owners with a citizens committee to consider the question of a big league team for this city.

SWIM ACROSS GOLDEN GATE

SAN FRANCISCO—Walter Pomeroy and George Bond of the Olympic Athletic Club swam across the Golden Gate yesterday, from Fort point to Lime point, a distance of one mile. It was the first time the feat has been accomplished in 20 years. Edward Cavill covered the distance in 1891. Pomeroy covered the distance in 24m. 36s. and Bond in 28m. 24s.

EGAN ERICKSON COMING EAST

NEW YORK—Egan Erickson, high jumper, will be seen in competition at the track and field events in the East this fall. He decided to reenter the sport Saturday when he won the high jump at the Mott Haven games with a leap of 6ft. 2in.

IVER JOHNSON BICYCLE EXCHANGE

Will allow a good price for your old bicycle in trade for new one at \$25 to \$50. Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Co., 155-157 Washington St., cor. Cornhill, Boston.

NEW YORK MEETS BOSTON TODAY IN EASTERN DOUBLES

G. F. Touchard and R. D. Little Meet B. C. Wright and N. W. Niles in the Final Round

The final match in the eastern doubles section of the annual lawn tennis tournament of the Longwood Cricket Club is scheduled for this afternoon on the local courts and with R. D. Little and G. F. Touchard of New York meeting B. C. Wright and N. W. Niles of Boston for the right to play in the preliminaries to the national tournament some fast tennis is expected. Each pair has its favorites with the New York team a slight favorite.

Wright and Niles won their way to the final round by defeating Richard Bishop and E. H. Whitney of Boston, the team that won the title in 1910, in five hard fought sets. The winners took a commanding lead of two sets to love at the start; but then dropped two straight sets, making it two all. The last set found the winners returning to the form displayed in the early part of the match and they won it rather easily at 6 games to 2. The match by points follows:

FIRST SET
Wright and Niles.....4 0 5 4 5 4-27-6
Bishop and Whitney.....2 3 3 2 2-19-1

SECOND SET
Wright and Niles.....4 4 3 4 2 4-34-6
Bishop and Whitney.....2 4 2 5 1 2-24-0

THIRD SET
Wright and Niles.....3 0 1 1 6 4 0 2-20-3
Bishop and Whitney.....1 6 1 4 5 1 2 1-21-2

FOURTH SET
Wright and Niles.....4 1 1 4 1 2 4 5-22-2
Bishop and Whitney.....2 4 4 6 4 2 7-33-6

FIFTH SET
Wright and Niles.....4 8 4 2 3 4 4 4-35-6
Bishop and Whitney.....1 6 1 4 5 1 2 1-21-2

Although Little and Touchard won their match from Larned and Clothier in three straight sets, it was much closer than the score would indicate. Two of the sets went to deuce and the present and former champion pressed the winners hard at all times. Larned played an exceptionally good game, but Clothier failed to show his true form. Touchard did the brunt of the work for his team and showed great getting ability. The match by points:

FIRST SET
Little and Touchard.....1 3 4 5 6 2 4 4 4 4-43-7
Larned and Clothier.....4 5 2 3 4 4 1 6 1 4 0 2-30-5

SECOND SET
Little and Touchard.....4 2 0 8 5 4 2 1 4 4-34-6
Larned and Clothier.....4 2 0 8 5 4 2 1 4 4-34-6

THIRD SET
Little and Touchard.....4 2 0 8 5 4 2 1 4 4-34-6
Larned and Clothier.....4 2 0 8 5 4 2 1 4 4-34-6

EASTERN DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP
Semi-final Round
Little and Touchard beat Larned and Clothier, 7-5, 6-4, 6-4.

Wright and Niles beat Bishop and Whitney, 6-1, 6-4, 3-6, 2-6, 6-2.

WESTERN GOLF TOURNEY BEGINS ON DETROIT LINKS

Brilliant Players are Interested—Big Field Contesting—Tourney for Western Aspirants for National Title

WESTERN GOLF WINNERS

| Winner | Medalist |
|---|----------|
| 1890—D. R. Forgan.....D. R. Forgan | |
| 1900—Wm. Waller.....W. B. Smith | |
| 1901—P. B. Hoyt.....F. H. Hamlin | |
| 1902—H. C. Egan.....H. C. Egan | |
| 1903—W. E. Egan.....No Medalist | |
| 1904—H. C. Egan.....H. C. Egan | |
| 1905—H. C. Egan.....H. C. Egan | |
| 1906—D. E. Sawyer.....W. C. Fowkes, Jr. | |
| 1907—H. C. Egan.....W. L. Howland, Jr. | |
| 1908—Charles Phelps.....K. P. Edwards | |
| 1909—Charles Evans, Jr.....W. K. Wood | |
| 1910—Charles Phelps.....H. G. Legg | |

DETROIT—The western amateur golf tournament begins today over the course of the Detroit Golf Club. This tournament is the tryout of the western aspirants for the national championship. About 200 players are entered. Play continues all this week.

Last year the winner, Mason Phelps, beat Warren Wood in the semi-final and Charles Evans in the final, whereas in the national W. C. Fowkes, Jr., beat Evans in the semi and Wood in the final round. Phelps did not play in the national nor Fowkes in the western.

After losing to P. W. Whittemore in the final of the Essex County Club tournament at Manchester-by-the-Sea last Saturday Evans hurried off to catch a fast train for this city. Being at Manchester, Evans of course had to be dropped from the Western Golf Association team in the Olympic cup match on Saturday. The others of last year's winning team—Robert Gardner, Paul Hunter and Albert Seckel—aided by Mason Phelps, were successful in defending the trophy.

NEARLY MAKES A RECORD SWIM

NEW YORK—Charles Durborow of Philadelphia, holder of several swimming records over difficult courses, undertook to swim from the Battery to Sandy Hook yesterday, a performance which has never been accomplished. Durborow's effort also resulted in failure, but not until he had decidedly bettered all previous attempts and had incidentally contributed the greatest swimming performance yet recorded in eastern waters.

The Philadelphia swimmer was forced to give up because of adverse tides when he was less than 1 1/4 miles from his goal. He was in the water exactly 6h. 42m.

HENLEY REGATTA PROVES GREAT SUCCESS FROM VIEWPOINT OF SPECTATORS AND COMPETITORS



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THE MAJOR PADDLING DOWN FAMOUS COURSE

WINNERS OF DIAMOND SCULLS.

| Time | Club |
|--|------|
| 1844—T. B. Bumpsted, Scullers Club.....10:32 | |
| 1845—S. Wallace, Leander Club.....11:20 | |
| 1846—G. Moore, Magdalen Col. Ox.....11:30 | |
| 1847—W. Maule, First Trinity.....10:45 | |
| 1848—W. L. G. Bagshawe, Third Trin.....10:45 | |
| 1849—T. R. Bone, Leander Club.....10:45 | |
| 1850—T. R. Bone, Meteor Club.....10:45 | |
| 1851—E. G. Peacock, Thames Club.....10:45 | |
| 1852—E. Macdonald, First Trinity.....10:45 | |
| 1853—R. Rippling, Peter house.....10:45 | |
| 1854—H. H. Playford, Wandie Club.....9:27 | |
| 1855—A. A. Casamajor, Argonauts.....9:27 | |
| 1856—A. A. Casamajor, Argonauts.....9:27 | |
| 1857—A. A. Casamajor, London R. C.....9:27 | |
| 1858—E. D. Brickwood, Richmond.....10:00 | |
| 1859—H. H. Playford, London R. C.....10:00 | |
| 1860—A. A. Casamajor, London R. C.....10:00 | |
| 1861—A. A. Casamajor, London R. C.....10:00 | |
| 1862—E. D. Brickwood, London R. C.....10:00 | |
| 1863—C. B. Lawes, Third Trinity.....9:43 | |
| 1864—W. R. Woodgate, Brasenose Col.....9:43 | |
| 1865—E. B. Mitchell, Magdalen College.....9:55 | |
| 1866—E. B. Mitchell, Magdalen College.....9:55 | |
| 1867—W. C. Crofts, Brasenose College.....9:56 | |
| 1868—W. C. Crofts, Brasenose College.....9:56 | |
| 1869—W. C. Crofts, Brasenose College.....9:56 | |
| 1870—W. C. Crofts, Brasenose College.....9:56 | |
| 1871—W. C. Crofts, Brasenose College.....9:56 | |
| 1872—C. K. Noells, Magdalen College.....10:48 | |
| 1873—A. C. Dicker, St. Johns College.....10:50 | |
| 1874—A. C. Dicker, St. Johns College.....10:50 | |
| 1875—A. C. Dicker, St. Johns College.....9:35 | |
| 1876—T. C. Edwards-Moss, B. N. C. Ox.....9:37 | |
| 1877—T. C. Edwards-Moss, B. N. C. Ox.....9:37 | |
| 1878—T. C. Edwards-Moss, B. N. C. Ox.....9:37 | |
| 1879—T. C. Edwards-Moss, B. N. C. Ox.....9:37 | |
| 1880—J. Lowndes, Derby.....9:10 | |
| 1881—J. Lowndes, Derby.....9:10 | |
| 1882—J. Lowndes, Derby.....9:10 | |
| 1883—J. Lowndes, Derby.....9:10 | |
| 1884—W. S. Pavin, Magdalen College.....9:42 | |
| 1885—W. S. Pavin, Magdalen College.....9:42 | |
| 1886—W. S. Pavin, Magdalen College.....9:42 | |
| 1887—W. S. Pavin, Magdalen College.....9:42 | |
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| 1893—W. S. Pavin, Magdalen College.....9:42 | |
| 1894—W. S. Pavin, Magdalen College.....9:42 | |
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(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—From the point of view of spectators, competitors, and regatta officials, the conditions at Henley on all four days were ideal. Weather plays an important part in this famous event of the Thames "season," and the glorious sunshine that lasted throughout the regatta came as a welcome change when compared with recent years.

Some few months ago there were rumors of unsatisfactory financial conditions and the large expenses entailed in preparing the course, but the system of "flags" has proved a great success. By this means practically all visitors who occupy canoes and punts pay a small sum toward the regatta expenses and having paid this fee are entitled to place a flag on their boat indicating their support of the committee of management.

At all events this, combined with the inclusion of a Saturday afternoon in one of the four days racing, should prove of great financial assistance to the officials, and thus assist in continuing the splendid success achieved this year.

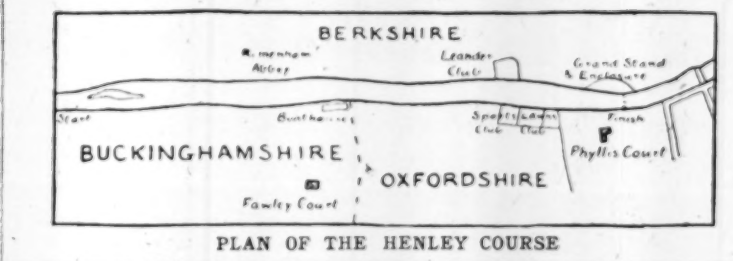
A very large crowd witnessed the final day's racing and it was quite like old times to see the punts wedged tightly together on the booms during the races.

The rowing, on the whole, was of excellent quality and the conditions were conducive of fast times, in fact one or two new records were established. The following is the list of winners:

Grand challenge cup—Magdalen College, Oxford; time, 7m. 2s.; record, 6m. 51s.
Thames challenge cup—First Trinity, Cambridge; time, 7m. 13s.; record, 7m. 59s.
Ladies' challenge plate—Eton College; time, 5m. 56s., which beats the record by St. Edwards' challenge cup—Thames R. C.; time, 7m. 30s.; record, 7m. 27s.
Visitors' challenge cup—Third Trinity, Cambridge; time, 7m. 37s.; record, 7m. 30s.
W. C. P. challenge cup—Pembroke College, Cambridge; time, 7m. 40s., includes record to Fawley, viz., 3m. 40s.

Silver goblets—Messrs. Beresford and Cloutie; time, 5m. 12s., equaling record.
Diamond sculls—W. D. Kinnear; time, 5m. 14s.; record, 5m. 11s.

The most important event produced



PLAN OF THE HENLEY COURSE

some fine races and was all the more interesting owing to the international competition. There were some fine crews competing, among which were the Belgian crew and an eight from Ottawa R. C., Canada. As it happened these two crews met in the second round. The Belgians had a great reputation, but their opponents made the pace too hot for them, and after a great race for a mile the Ghent crew gave up. The following day saw the Canadians fall to the powerful Magdalen College crew and in the final of this event the famous Jesus College crew also went under to Magdalen after a great race. The winning crew was one of the best of recent years, containing a large proportion of Oxford "blues."

The Thames cup was won for the first time since 1898 by First Trinity, Cambridge, by defeating Twickenham R. C. Eton College produced one of the finest entries of recent years and won the Ladies plate amid a scene of great enthusiasm, in the record time of 6m. 56s. The previous record was established by the college crew in 1897 and was 7m. 1s. The visitors' cup went to Third Trinity.

NOTES, BASEBALL PICKUPS

The Rumson Freebooters won the Rumson polo challenge cup Saturday by defeating the Westchester Freebooters 6 to 4 1/2 goals.

Hemery won the Grand Prix auto race of France yesterday when he covered the 395 miles in 7h. 6m. He was the only one of the 14 starters to finish within the time limit.

The Western Golf Association won the Olympic cup competition at Detroit Saturday with a team total of 690. Detroit and the Western Pennsylvania teams were tied for second place with 640.

North Attleboro is to give George A. Chisholm, the Yale athlete who won the 120-yard hurdles in the recent Oxford-Cambridge vs. Harvard-Yale track meet a royal welcome when he returns to his home city.

P. W. Whittemore of the Country Club won the Manchester cup for the second successive time Sunday, when he defeated Charles Evans Jr. of Edgewood in the final round on the Essex County Country Club links 1 up.

Arthur Raymond, the former pitcher of the New York Nationals, who has been pitching for independent teams during the past two months, is under the ban of the National commission and cannot return to organized baseball until he adjusts his difficulties.

Chairman J. E. Sullivan of the championship committee of the Amateur Athletic Union has announced that the outdoor swimming championships for 1911 are allotted as follows: 440-yard swim, New York Athletic Club, Aug. 19; 880-yard swim, South Shore Club, Chicago, Aug. 5; 10-mile river swim, Missouri A. C., St. Louis, Aug. 19; high diving championship, New York A. C., Sept. 4. The mile swim will probably be held by some New York club.

SARATOGA RACES DRAW BIG ENTRY OF BEST OARSMEN

Regatta Friday and Saturday Promises to Outshine All Others in the History of the N. A. A. O.

Officials of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen promise one of the most if not the most successful regattas in the history of the organization, upon the occasion of the thirty-ninth annual races scheduled to be held on Saratoga lake Friday and Saturday of this week. The presence of the best scullers and sweep experts from all over the United States and Canada seems to assure on-lookers with a sight at some extremely interesting competitions.

The events are as follows: Intermediate singles, five; seniors singles, six; championship senior singles, five; quarter-mile dash, senior single sculls, five; intermediate doubles, six; senior doubles, ten; quadruple sculls, two; intermediate fours, four; intermediate eights, three; senior eights, four.

Fred Fussell and Fred Shepherd will be present to protect their double scull honors, which have been theirs for two years past. In the senior four-oared shell race the present champions, the Arundels of Baltimore, will be opposed by the runners up of last year, the Mount City crew, New York A. C. Argonauts, Westerns and the Britannia of Ottawa.

This same crew will make a second appearance when the senior international event is called. It will be remembered that the Arundels won last year's title in this race.

New York, Detroit and Toronto will be represented in the senior eights. The Argonauts, from the latter city, will be at the mark with practically the same eight which was just nosed out last year by the Ottawa's. The New York A. C. crew, which finished fourth last year, is constructed a little differently now, and should make a good showing.

Among the prospective starters in the association championship singles will be J. B. Kelly, Vesper B. C., who was second in the intermediate singles last year; E. B. Butler, Argonaut Rowing Club, third in the association singles; Carter of New Rochelle and Gordon of Philadelphia.

An arrangement has been made whereby those attending the regatta can take advantage of a one and three fifths rate, on the certificate plan, tickets not to be obtained earlier than tomorrow. In conjunction with the regatta, Saratoga plans to hold a water carnival in which professional oarsmen will also perform.

TEN LEADING BATSMEN

| AMERICAN | AVER. | NATIONAL | AVER. |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------|-------|
| Cobb, Detroit.....447 | Wagner, Pitts.....352 | | |
| Brockett, N. Y.....414 | Severid, Cin.....333 | | |
| Lajoie, Cleveland.....380 | Emmard, Cin.....333 | | |
| Jackson, Cleve.....380 | Luders, Phila.....325 | | |
| Willert, Detroit.....380 | Rates, Cin.....323 | | |
| Caldwell, N. Y.....380 | Herrig, N. Y.....323 | | |
| Willet, Detroit.....379 | Doolin, Phila.....317 | | |
| Galloway, Detroit.....369 | Clarke, Pitts.....314 | | |
| Rowan, St. L.....369 | Schulte, Chicago.....314 | | |
| Delahanty, Det.....365 | Miller, Boston.....313 | | |

TEN LEADING BASERUNNERS

| AMERICAN | S.B. | NATIONAL | S.B. |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----------|------|
| Cobb, Detroit.....45 | Bescher, Cin.....38 | | |
| Hooper, Boston.....45 | Herrig, N. Y.....38 | | |
| Lord, Chicago.....45 | Devere, N. Y.....38 | | |
| Callahan, Chicago.....45 | Herrig, N. Y.....38 | | |
| Cree, New York.....45 | Merkle, N. Y.....38 | | |
| Wash, Wash.....45 | Merkle, N. Y.....38 | | |
| Crawford, Detroit.....45 | Sweeney, Boston.....38 | | |
| Rush, Det.....45 | Bates, Cin.....38 | | |
| Collins, Phila.....45 | Miller, Boston.....38 | | |
| Daniels, N. Y.....45 | Robert, Phila.....38 | | |

TEN LEADING RUNGETTERS

| AMERICAN | Runs. | NATIONAL | Runs. |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------|-------|
| Cobb, Detroit.....84 | Sheppard, Chicago.....74 | | |
| Rush, Det.....84 | Konert, St. L.....68 | | |
| Jackson, Cleve.....84 | Schulte, Chicago.....60 | | |
| Crawford, Det.....84 | Baskert, Phila.....60 | | |
| Lord, Chicago.....84 | Doyle, N. Y.....59 | | |
| Hooper, Boston.....84 | Wagner, Pitts.....59 | | |
| McIntyre, Chicago.....84 | Huggins, St. L.....59 | | |
| Baker, Phila.....84 | Knahe, Phila.....58 | | |
| Millan, Wash.....84 | Bescher, Cin.....57 | | |
| Graney, Cleveland.....84 | Robert, Phila.....57 | | |

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING

| Lowell | Won | Lost | Per cent |
|-------------|-----|------|----------|
| Lowell | 50 | 29 | .633 |
| Lawrence | 42 | 34 | .554 |
| Worcester | 42 | 34 | .554 |
| Brookton | 42 | 36 | .538 |
| Lynn | 39 | 39 | .500 |
| Fall River | 33 | 41 | .446 |
| New Bedford | 28 | 44 | .389 |
| Haverhill | 25 | 48 | .342 |

RESULTS SATURDAY

MEXICAN ELECTION IS LIBERAL VICTORY IN TEST OF PARTIES

QUERETARO, Mex.—Early returns indicate that Juan N. Frias, Liberal, was elected Governor of the state of Queretaro by a large majority. Carlos M. Noyla, independent, is second, while Alfonso Veraza, the choice of the church party, appears to be a bad third.

MEXICO CITY.—Because it was the first state election, much interest was displayed in the capital Sunday in the choice of a Governor in Queretaro. President de la Barra, also members of his cabinet and other federal officials, displayed a keen interest in the news, and Sunday night expressed satisfaction when it was known that the day had passed without any serious disturbances. Politicians were highly interested in the result, since it would serve as an indication of the power of the church party. That the candidate of this party appears to have run far behind the winner in a state renowned as a stronghold of the church, is construed as meaning that in a national election this party would have small chance.

The activity of the followers of Flores Mageon, supposed revolutionary, does not disturb the government, but concern has been felt at the news from Jalisco that a battle has been fought between rurales and the forces of Cleofas Mota, who, with a force of 100 Maderists, left the village of Zapopan and took to the field because he was angered at the appointment of Senor Romero, a rival revolutionary leader, to the place of chief of rurales of Jalisco.

Senor Romero, with a force of 80 rurales, went out in search of Mota's forces, and a fight has taken place, according to reports reaching here.

Eight Yaqui chiefs are now on their way to this city to put their land claims before President de la Barra. They demand an extensive district extending from Buena Vista to Cruz Piedra, Sonora. They also ask that they be allowed to govern themselves in all the Yaqui river country and that no white man be allowed to live in six towns situated in the district named. They further insist that no railroad traverse their holdings.

JUAREZ, Mex.—Following a dispute here between Darillo Hernandez, an insurrecto soldier, and Dolores Martinez, street commissioner, Hernandez was shot and Martinez wounded. Another insurrecto soldier was wounded. Police, aided by General Blanco, quelled the disturbance finally.

COAL SCHOONERS GIVE WAY TO STEAM COLLIERIES

Many of the fleet of big schooners engaged in the coal-carrying trade among coastwise ports have been driven from the trade as a result of the increase of steam colliers and the increased number of barges. Several of the schooners which were built expressly for this trade will have to seek other fields, some of them already having accepted charters to carry lumber to Buenos Aires and River Plate ports.

The steamer Suffolk which will be in service within a few weeks for the Coastwise Transportation Company with several whaleback barges which will come around from the Great Lakes, will make up for the removal of a large amount of schooner tonnage. The schooners Hattie P. Simpson and May V. Neville arrived in port and have just discharged the last cargo of coal they will carry for some time. At Mystic docks, Charlestown, they will load 1,500,000 feet of lumber for Rosario.

The average rate paid for carrying the lumber is \$9.50 per thousand feet, although \$10 is paid if the freight is taken to Rosario. The unprofitable part of the South American trade is the return trip, the vessels having to come back to Boston in ballast trim. The round trip only occupies about six months.

IMMIGRANTS HERE SHOW DECREASE

Immigration figures for the fiscal year ending June 30 just issued show a considerable falling off as compared with previous years. The total number of immigrants entering this port during the past fiscal year was 54,754, as compared with 62,729 the previous year. This is a loss of 7975 and is 2828 less than the average for the past 10 years. The average for that period was 57,582.

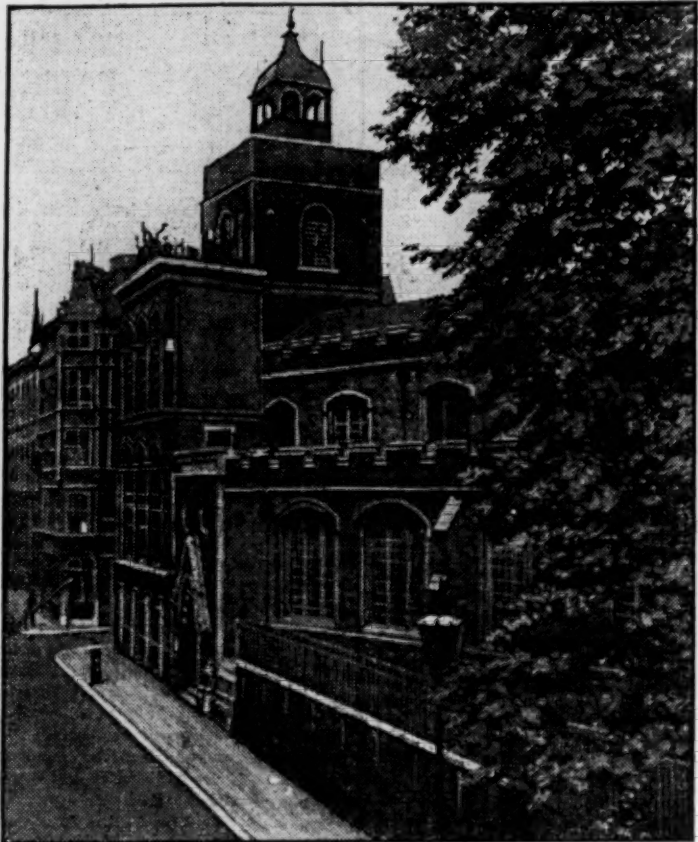
This loss is due to the withdrawal of the Navigazione Generale Italiana line, the loss of the Cunard liner Ivernia, which struck Daunt's rock this summer and has been out of commission ever since, and the withdrawal of four trips of the steamers in the Mediterranean service of the White Star line.

EVENING SCHOOL FOR ARLINGTON

ARLINGTON, Mass.—Since this town has reached a population of over 10,000, it is now obliged to maintain an evening school under the law of the state.

The school committee has been considering this matter, and preparations are being made to open school in October. Among the studies which will be taken up are: Orthography, reading, writing, grammar (English), geography, arithmetic, industrial drawing (free hand and mechanical), history (United States), physiology, hygiene and good behaviour.

MEMORIAL IS ERECTED IN CITY OF LONDON TO WILLIAM PENN



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
The exterior of All Hallows, Tower hill

Pennsylvania Society of New York Places Tablet on Church Where Famous Quaker Was Christened

FATHER LIVED NEAR

LONDON.—A memorial to William Penn has just been erected in All Hallows Barking, on Tower hill, by the Pennsylvania Society of the City of New York.

This memorial is the first which has been erected to the famous Quaker by the Americans in London. The memorial is in the form of a bronze tablet, with an inscription written by the archdeacon of New York.

The church of All Hallows Barking is the one building still remaining of the London of Penn's day which is definitely connected with him. Here he was christened in 1644, the record in the church register being as follows: "William son of William Pen and Margaret his wife of the Tower Liberty."

Admiral Penn lived just across Tower hill, in a court which has long ago disappeared, not far from the northeast corner of the moat immediately under London wall, and to the church at the northwest corner the child was brought to be christened. The church is one of the most interesting in London.

It was built probably at the end of the twelfth century, and was one of the few city churches which escaped the great fire, though it was seriously damaged a few years earlier by an explosion of gunpowder in a ship chandlers nearby. It takes its name from its vicarage, which originally belonged to the old abbey of Barking in Essex, which was, of course, sequestered at the suppression. There are legends and enough to spare concerning it, the oldest of which goes back to the time of Edward I.

In the days when the court resided within the city walls, many notable Englishmen attended service in this church. In it are monuments to William Thynne, clerk of the Green Cloth, who published the first complete edition of Chaucer and of Humfrey Monmouth, draper and sheriff, who assisted and protected Tyndall while he was translating the Bible.

In the year 1659, when the present brick steeple was built, the church warden placed over the clock which projects from the church, the figure of an angel sounding a trumpet. This figure was afterward removed and placed over the altar, until it was found that members of the congregation were bowing before it, when the church warden was compelled to remove the figure and burn it.

The founder of the Quaker movement was, of course, not Penn but George Fox, in one of whose letters there is the record of the grant of Pennsylvania to Penn, in the following words:

"It was also in this year, 1681, that the King gave a country of a great tract of land in America to William Penn, with a patent under the great seal to him and his heirs (in perpetuity) since the King owed him still a considerable sum for the services of his father, the Admiral Sir William Penn."

"This tract of land on the river Delaware from the fortieth degree to the three and fortieth, with all the isles belonging to it, the King gave to William Penn with full power to erect a new colony there, to sell lands, to create magistrates, to make laws, not contrary to the laws of England, and power to pardon crimes."

"And in the patent the King declared that this tract of land henceforth should bear the name of Pennsylvania. And that he might the more peaceably enjoy the country, he purchased from the Indians so much land that he became proprietor of a country twice as big as all the united provinces (as he himself once told me); and this colony increased so suddenly that after a few years at Philadelphia there were built 600 brick houses."

NEW ENGLANDERS GOING TO EUROPE
NEW YORK.—Among those booked to sail Tuesday on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie for Bremen, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, are the following:
Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Buxton, Mr. and Mrs. George U. Crocker, Mrs. J. Dwyer, Miss Agnes Hinds, Joseph W. Hodgkins, Dr. W. H. Potter, Arthur L. Spring, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Miss Nara Thayer, Mrs. Eugene V. R. Thayer, Simon Vorenberg, Felix Vorenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ziegel, Henry H. Ziegel, W. F. Zimmerman Jr., C. H. Hoover and Miss Bertha Olson of Boston. William F. Titt of Manchester, Mass.; Mrs. Layette M. and Miss Arline Kendrick of Meriden, Conn.; Alex. Leith of Springfield, William E. Parsons of New Hartford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Samuels of Providence, Miss Emma M. Campen of Roxbury, Mr. and Mrs. S. Rosenberg and children of Bridgeport, Conn.; Harry Rosenhirst of Providence and Gustav A. Yungebauer of Lawrence, Mass.

GIDEONS ELECT PRESIDENT
MILWAUKEE.—The Order of Gideons, a religious association among commercial travelers, has elected A. B. T. Moore, Cedar Rapids, Ia., national president. A resolution was adopted that the United States Gideons recognize the work as a world work and that the order cooperate with the Canadian association in forming an international body.

NEW CLUBHOUSE AT CAPITAL
WASHINGTON.—Mrs. Medill McCormick has just fitted up a clubhouse for working girls in Washington. It has 35 rooms, and is arranged to accommodate just that number of girls.

ADVANCE ON HAYTIAN CAPITAL BY REBELS DELAYED FOR HELP

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti.—The expected advance by the revolutionists on the capital has been delayed.

The insurgents at Mirebalais, 18 miles to the north, are apparently waiting for additional forces, which are on their way from Cape Haitien. All the government troops are concentrated here and today comparative quiet reigns, although some shots were fired during the night.

The failure of the insurgents to attack Port au Prince and the fact that there is now a strong government force in the capital has greatly encouraged the President.

The revolts at Croix des Bouquets and Gressier were the result of the arbitrary orders issued by the military chiefs. General Thomas, commandant in charge, when the revolt became active at Croix des Bouquets, took refuge in the presbytery. He was killed by the rebels. The insurgents then pillaged the presbytery and the church school, which is conducted by French sisters.

The yacht American, which recently gave protection to foreigners at Cape Haitien, has been transformed into a Haytian gunboat. She is now anchored at Mole St. Nicholas, without coal, having been towed there by a Dutch steamer.

CAPE HAITIEN.—The United States gunboat Peoria arrived Sunday from San Juan, Porto Rico. She is now in the roadstead and is expected to remain there to protect American interests.

Gen. Cincinnati Laconte, who recently returned to Hayti from exile in Jamaica, entered the city Sunday at the head of a considerable force of guerrillas. He was received with cheers.

SUMMER SCHOOL MEET AT AUGUSTA

AUGUSTA, Me.—The various boys' summer schools near Augusta, of which the Maine Intercamp League is composed have decided to hold their second annual athletic meet at Capital park, Augusta, Aug. 1, 2 and 3. The aquatic events will be on Lake Cobboscocontee.

The boys are from 8 to 20 years old, and come from all parts of the Union. About 300 will take part in the meet, and during their stay here will live in a temporary camp in the park in front of the State House.

CHARLES E. HOWE PASSES AWAY

LOWELL, Mass.—Former Mayor Charles E. Howe passed away at his home, 49 Varney street, Sunday. He was a native of Gonic, N. H., and served throughout the civil war. Mr. Howe was in business in Chicago until after the great fire of 1871, when he came to Lowell and engaged in the lumber business. He was elected twice as a member of the board of aldermen and twice as mayor.

RIOT CALL AT MALDEN

MALDEN, Mass.—The police received a riot call from the Suffolk square district last night and found 40 young men and boys making a general disturbance. Some of the gathering lived in Malden, while others belonged in Everett and Cliftondale. The police arrested Edward Ballard of Cliftondale, Garrett Kelley of Sammett street, Malden, and John J. Mayer of Almont street, Malden.

LAUNCHING AT BRISTOL, R. I.

BRISTOL, R. I.—The launching of a new cabin power boat took place Sunday here, when Ames Trudeau set afloat the Wonder. The craft was built from a design furnished by Pope of Fond u Lac, Wis., and is 32 feet in length, with a beam of five feet and draft of two feet. She is a comfortable cruiser with fine cabin and cockpit. Mr. Trudeau, the owner, built her.

AUTHORITIES DIFFER ON WHEN RECIPROCITY IS EFFECTIVE IN U. S.

WASHINGTON.—Just when the Canadian reciprocity agreement will become operative is a question upon which there is a division of opinion. As agreed to, the measure contains two sections. The first sets forth the full dutiable and free list articles to be sent under the terms of the bill from this country to Canada and the dutiable and free lists of articles sent from the Dominion to the United States.

The second section provides for free entry into the United States from Canadian provinces that do not enforce any export tax or other restrictions on shipments to the United States of wood pulp, newsprint and other paper and paper board manufactured mainly of wood pulp and valued at not more than 4 cents a pound.

Senator Smoot, one of the authorities on the tariff in the Senate, asserts that the first section of the bill cannot take effect until it has been passed by the Canadian Parliament.

"As to section 2," he said, "there is a strong opinion among senators that it will take effect on the passage of the bill by Congress, even if Canada, at that time, has taken no action on the reciprocity measure."

HELP ASKED FROM OUTSIDE FOR FIRE IN YARMOUTHPORT

YARMOUTHPORT, Mass.—The hardware house, grain shed and other buildings and stock of lumber of Frank H. Hinckley and an icehouse and a dwelling owned by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad were burned Sunday forenoon. Mr. Hinckley's loss is about \$50,000, partially insured, and the railroad's loss is \$5000, fully insured.

The dwelling was occupied by Michael Kaveney. A spark from the locomotive of the boat train, so called, which passed through here to Hyannis at 9:38 a. m. is believed to have lodged on the roof of the hardware house.

Help was asked from Hyannis, which sent its chemical and a half-hundred fire fighters in record-breaking time to cover the four miles of highway. West Yarmouth sent apparatus and the fire department of this place was promptly on hand. Mr. Hinckley said he would resume business as soon as possible.

PLYMOUTH, N. H.—The house, sheds and barns on the Nathan Shaw place were completely destroyed Sunday afternoon by a fire set in the grass by the two children of Francis E. Bigelow, who occupied the place.

LINER WINIFREDAN NEARING BOSTON

Bringing 97 cabin passengers, the Leyland liner Winifredan, Capt. F. Shepherd, will reach port about 4 p. m. today from Liverpool. Wireless reports received today indicate that the vessel was 400 miles east of Boston lights at 4 p. m. Sunday and would dock at East Boston late today. Passengers aboard the vessel will be carefully examined by the port officials.

ELLIS MILK BILL VETO IS EXPECTED

Friends of the Ellis milk bill who have conferred with Governor Foss recently declare today that the executive veto of the measure is practically certain. At the Governor's office it was said that a message vetoing the bill will probably be sent to the Legislature this afternoon.



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
The interior of All Hallows, Tower hill

RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

The recent revival of the old-fashioned foursome has in the eyes of those who are instilled with any reverence for the traditions of the game been one of the most pleasing features of the latter-day golf, writes H. H. Hilton in the London Sketch. In amateur golf it has made much headway, a revival in a great sense due to the efforts of the officials of the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society, as for many, many years they have advocated this form of combination play as the most testing and pleasing manner in which to decide interclub and inter-team matches, and although from time to time they have had to meet with a certain degree of opposition they have eventually prevailed, so much so that in many of the games in which they take part the result is decided by foursomes alone, and the duel by singles has no part in the contract.

But the amateur side of golf is but half of the whole of golf—certainly numerically a very large half, but from a playing point of view the professional element is admittedly the greater and more important; but except in the case of the bigwigs of the professional world did not seem at all happy or comfortable in playing a game which was no doubt foreign to them. Of course, a start of two holes is a considerable concession, particularly if the receivers of odds manage to get away a little in the earlier portion of the match, and the moral effect is great.

This species of game is undoubtedly a phase of foursome play and in some cases a somewhat useful education for a youthful player as it teaches him control and the spirit of philosophy; but I have often heard this class of golf stigmatized as glorified "bumble-puppy," and it undoubtedly suffers in comparison with the game in which all the participants are of somewhat equal caliber and the playing of each individual shot calls out for that spirit of emulation and rivalry which is the true heart and soul of the game.

No doubt if the professionals were asked as to their personal opinion of foursome play the majority would express the opinion that they rather failed

to appreciate its virtues, no doubt for the reason that the experience they have had in dragging lame ducks round the course is not a particularly exhilarating or pleasing one. It savors of hard work and is often a little bit exasperating to see one's schemes which have been carried out to perfection simply thrown away into the dust through the natural incompetence of a partner who may mean well but cannot help himself.

The reason why the professional would not favor foursome play in comparison with other forms of the game is no doubt through lack of opportunities of gaining the necessary experience to unearth the many virtues to be found in this old-time phase of the game. What opportunities do the younger professionals obtain of gaining experience in foursome play? Literally none. Their only chance of doing so is in conjunction with amateurs, and the amateurs whose play is in any way equivalent to that of the professionals are invariably very much occupied with their fellow members.

Watching the contestants perform in a recent match at Stoke Poges one could not but be struck with the fact that many of the lesser-known professionals did not seem at all happy or comfortable in playing a game which was no doubt foreign to them. Of course, a start of two holes is a considerable concession, particularly if the receivers of odds manage to get away a little in the earlier portion of the match, and the moral effect is great.

STAMBOUL FIRE HAS DESTROYED 5000 BUILDINGS

CONSTANTINOPLE.—More than 5000 buildings were destroyed and many thousands of persons rendered homeless by an incendiary fire which started in the Stamboul, or native quarter of Constantinople last night and was not extinguished until early today. Shevket Pasha, one of Turkey's most famous generals, was injured by a falling beam while directing successful efforts to save the ministry of war building.

GOVERNMENT STARTS WORK OF ORGANIZING BOSTON POSTAL BANK

Establishment of a postal savings bank in the central postoffice at Boston commenced today in earnest when Post-office Inspector Charles D. Perkins, acting under instructions from Chief Inspector Lawrence Letherman, began a series of instructions to clerks in the money order department where the postal savings bank will be located. The new bank will open Aug. 1.

Postmaster Mansfield is in Washington today completing the arrangements and holding a conference with Postmaster General Hitchcock.

Inspector Perkins said today that depositors must be over 10 years old and that the bank would only take even dollars. In depositing money a certificate is given to the depositor for the amount put in and the certificates are as follows: \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100. No account can exceed \$500. The government will pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent a year on all sums which have been in the bank one year or more. Money can be withdrawn at any time or turned into 3 per cent government bonds by notifying the officials in Boston.

To encourage children to save money a savings card will be issued which will cost 10 cents. Green stamps will be sold for 10 cents each and these will be purchased by the children and pasted on the card. When they have collected nine stamps an account for \$1 will be opened for them in the bank, the card representing 10 cents.

Inspector Perkins said today that this bank is going to be a big boom for, and a great assistance to the foreign element.

BOSTON DENTISTS AT CONVENTION

CLEVELAND, O.—More than 100 dentists from Boston arrived in this city today to attend the convention of the National Dental Association, which opens Tuesday, and is to continue through Friday. Over 4000 delegates from all parts of the country will be present. [The Boston delegates left Sunday on a special car from the South station for Albany, where they connected with a special train from New York Dr. Edward S. Gaylord of Providence is president of the association, and Dr. Charles W. Rodgers of Dorchester is secretary.]

PAWTUCKET HAS \$2,395,076 VALUE

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—This city is in the millionaire class of municipalities, according to the report of the city auditor just issued, covering realty and personal property belonging to the city. The entire valuation is given as \$2,395,076.81. The value of the city's land is \$508,222. Its buildings are held to be worth \$1,451,277, in spite of the fact that the municipality does not own a city hall, but hires its city department headquarters in the Masonic building, bringing the total real estate value up to \$2,019,409 and leaving a balance of \$375,677.81 for the valuation of the personal property belonging to the city and apportioned among the various departments.

RED STAR GAINS UNIONIST DOCKERS

ANTWERP, Belgium.—The Red Star Steamship Company apparently has won its fight with the strikers. One hundred and twenty dockers have broken away from the union and returned to their work with the company. President Schonenker of the Antwerp Seamen's Union has been arrested for the part he has taken in the agitation.

YOU ALL

Know the Saturday Monitor, replete with Special Articles on Timely Topics, Splendidly Illustrated: Have you taken time to

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TURKEY IS ADVISED TO USE CONCILIATION AND AVOID TROUBLE

CONSTANTINOPLE—An important British communication has arrived in Turkey through the Turkish ambassador in London. It states the British views concerning Albania and the Macedonian question, and there is friendly advice to moderate the proceedings and to apply conciliatory methods in order to avoid Balkan complications.

Although Turkey had determined from the outset to reject foreign interference, the British communication is so circumspect and so friendly that Turkey has decided to follow the advice offered, it is said.

CETTIGNE, Montenegro—Sheket Pasha and his party are disposed to prolong for a month the amnesty offered to the Albanian insurgents.

VIENNA—A letter from Sautari, received today, explains that the ultimatum was used by Edham Pasha to establish communications with Torgut Slevket's troops.

By occupying Siltchi Pass with 30 battalions, he overcame the desperate resistance offered by the Nikaj clan as soon as it discovered Edham's bad faith, but in marching through their territory he was suddenly attacked in front and rear by Klementi Traboina, Shala and Shoshi Albanians, who finally threw his forces into disorder and wounded him. The only serious military success obtained by the Turks has thus been neutralized.

In the meantime Torgut Slevket's troops attacked three neutral clans, and, after suffering much loss, crushed them, together with their women and children. Children in arms were bayoneted by the Kurd reservists, it is asserted.

FIRST COMMERCE COURT DECISIONS FAVOR RAILROADS

WASHINGTON—The United States commerce court handed down its first decisions last week. There were three of them, two sustaining the rulings of the interstate commerce commission and one overruling.

In each case the decision is favorable to the railroads. The cases were argued in April and May before Judges Martin A. Knapp, presiding; R. W. Archibald, W. H. Hunt, John E. Carland and Julian W. Mack.

Among the points of interest to shippers that were passed upon was one that the commerce court has jurisdiction to review when no order has been made by the interstate commerce commission and the case merely dismissed; that private cars while in railroad service whether on the carrier's or private tracks are subject to demurrage rules and charges; that a railroad hunting cars on private spurs is a distinct service on the part of the railroad company and a reasonable rate can be charged; and that the interstate commerce commission in deciding a suitable rate between two places may take into consideration the interests of all the railroads running between the places and not merely the one specifically concerned in the complaint brought.

AMETHYST WRECK BUT CREW SAVED

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—The steamship Amethyst, which ran ashore near Cape Race Saturday, went to pieces Sunday. The crew reached shore shortly after the vessel struck, and about one third of the cargo was salvaged in a damaged condition. Fifty oxen from the ship were lost in the surf.

The Amethyst, which plied between this port and Montreal, lost her course during a thick fog.

PORTLAND, ORE., GETS PLUMBERS

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Northwest Association of Journeymen plumbers and allied trades held in convention here recently selected Portland as the place of their meeting in 1912.

STRIKE GAS IN ASHLAND

ASHLAND, O.—One of the biggest gas wells yet struck in the Ashland county gas field was drilled recently on the property of John Markley on Wooster avenue.

CHURCH SELECTS LOUISVILLE

PORTLAND, Ore.—The managers of the international missionary convention of the Christian church have selected Louisville, Ky., for the convention to be held in 1912.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

GOODRICH'S

"Guide to Memorizing Music,"
"Music as a Language,"
"Complete Musical Analysis,"
"Analytical Harmony,"
"Art of Song,"
"Theory of Interpretation,"

BY
Alfred John Goodrich

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TEACHER OF VIOLIN.

MISS RUTH HITCHCOCK.

1866 W. 11th st., Los Angeles, Cal.

SCHOOLS

SCHOOLS

SCHOOLS

SCHOOLS

SCHOOLS

SCHOOLS

SCHOOLS

SCHOOLS

GIRL SWIMS FROM BASS POINT TO REVERE DIRECT

Friends of Miss Constance McKay, the daughter of Representative Hugh M. McKay of Beaumont, learn today that she swam from Bass Point to Revere, about



MISS CONSTANCE MCKAY

five miles, Saturday afternoon in two hours and 30 minutes.

With a strong wind and cross tide against her she made her first long swim without stopping. Three years ago she could not go out beyond her depth.

Miss McKay was graduated from the Bradstreet avenue grammar school this year and goes to Revere high school next fall. She is captain of the school basketball team at Beaumont.

MR. GRAM EXPECTS NO DELAYS ON TUBE WORK IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—J. Sergeant Gram of the public service commission has optimistic views in regard to the proposed subway construction. He does not agree with the assertion attributed to Mayor Gaynor that nothing will be done in the way of subway construction in the city for two or three years except to build the stems approved in Mayor McCellan's administration. Nor does Commissioner Gram think Mayor Gaynor said such a thing. If the mayor did, however, the commissioner made it clear in his home in Old Westbury, L. I., yesterday that he himself takes no such pessimistic view of the future.

Mr. Gram says: "I hope and think much will be done in the next two or three years not only in relation to lines already legalized but also in relation to other lines proposed and not yet legalized. I think that before two or three years have elapsed we shall see much work being done on the Seventh avenue subway southward from Forty-second street. That line is needed urgently, and I hope to see proposals for bids for building it advertised very shortly. The plans for that line were approved by the old rapid transit commission, and the specifications were prepared. Bids for building that line could be advertised for almost at once with slight modifications to meet changed conditions. That line is needed particularly for the convenience of the thousands of persons who use the new Pennsylvania railroad station."

LYNN BUILDING IS OVER MILLION

LYNN, Mass.—New buildings representing a valuation in excess of \$1,000,000 are being erected in Lynn at the present time. Among them are a \$250,000 three-story wooden building at Allerton and Ford streets for the J. R. Renton Company; a \$125,000 two-story brick and steel factory and a \$25,000 one-story brick and steel power house for the General Electric Company on the Lynn marshes; a \$25,000 three-story wooden factory for F. A. Goddard; a \$25,000 three-story wooden factory for Hennessey, Maxwell & Hennessey; a \$27,000 three-story wooden factory for the Sprague Box Company.

HANDLE PORTLAND FORTS' BIG GUNS

PORTLAND, Me.—A detachment from the eighth New York regiment is here for two weeks' instruction in the handling of big guns at the local forts. The men were taken to Fort Levitt, which will be their headquarters while here, but they will receive part of their instruction at the other forts. A detachment from the ninth regiment has just completed two weeks' work and the eighth will be followed by the thirteenth regiment during the month.

SCHOOLS

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PRESIDENT TAFT SEES RECIPROCITY MARKING NEW EPOCH FOR TRADE

(Continued from page one)

partizan measure, though the Republicans who voted for it probably did so on one economic theory, and the Democrats who voted for it on another. I should be wanting in a straightforward speaking, however, if I did not freely acknowledge the credit that belongs to the Democratic majority in the House and the Democratic minority in the Senate for their consistent support of the measure in an earnest and sincere desire to secure its passage. Without this, reciprocity would have been impossible.

"It would not have been difficult for them to fasten upon the bill amendments affecting the tariff generally in such a way as to embarrass the executive and to make it doubtful whether he could sign the bill, and yet to claim popular approval for their support of reciprocity in its defeat. In other words, the Democrats did not 'play politics' in the colloquial sense in which those words are used, but they followed the dictates of a higher policy.

"We Republicans who have earnestly sought reciprocity, and some of whose votes were necessary to the passage of the bill, may properly enjoy mutual felicitations on a work well done.

"To those who opposed the bill, on the ground that it will do harm to the farmers, we can say that we who have supported the passage of the bill look forward to the test of the actual operation of the reciprocity agreement to disprove their prophecies and to allay their fears.

"The satisfaction that actual experience in its working will give us confidently hope will secure its permanence. In a decade its benefits will contribute much to a greater United States and a greater Canada."

NEW FILTRATION PLANT IS NEARLY READY FOR GATUN

GATUN, C. Z.—The filtration plant is about completed for the Agua Clara water works at Gatun.

The filter building is of reinforced concrete, 41 by 54 feet in size, and three stories high. The concrete work is approximately 95 per cent completed.

During the time which will elapse before the plant will be ready for operation, a small experimental filter will be set up at the Mount Hope pump station, adjacent to the sedimentation basin at that place. Water from this basin will be used in the experimental filter for the purpose of determining the grade of sand most suitable for the filter beds in the new filter plant at Gatun, as well as for the pressure filters at Mount Hope. Chame sand, Porto Rico sand, and a much coarser and sharper grade of sand from the vicinity of Chorrera will be experimented with.

In addition to the filtration plant at Gatun, a laboratory building of reinforced concrete, having a floor plan of approximately 20 by 20 feet will be erected for conducting analyses of water to determine the amount of aluminum sulphate to be used in connection with the water supply for both the Agua Clara and the Brazos Brook reservoirs.

AIM TO PRESERVE LIBERTY STATUE

NEW YORK—The war department is now confronted with the problem of how to preserve the statue of Liberty. A recent examination made by an engineer has shown that the bronze sheathing of the statue is disintegrating through action of water and air. Already the metal is eaten through in some places, and an examination shows about 50 or 75 small holes in the gown of the goddess.

Capt. C. S. Wallace said that there is not the slightest cause for alarm. The statue is good for at least 100 years more, but the question which now confronts the department is how to repair the damage done. It is believed that the perforated plates can be removed separately and replaced by duplicates.

FIRE DAMAGES PORTLAND BLOCK

PORTLAND, Me.—Fire in the Brilliant block on Middle street early Sunday morning caused damage estimated at from \$8000 to \$10,000 and drove out more than 60 persons who were asleep in the tenements above. Many of these had to be assisted.

The fire was discovered in the store of A. N. Wright and was confined for the most part to the stores on the first floor. Those who sustained losses are: Jacob Brillant, owner of the block; Jacob Brillant & Sons, A. W. Wright, B. Huberman, B. Shindler, G. W. Hunt, J. Golden, M. Goldman, W. Sacknoff, M. Sacknoff, M. R. Brilliant, P. Silverman and A. B. Flayfield.

DECLINES TAFT APPOINTMENT

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Foster V. Brown, who was recently appointed judge of the United States court in Porto Rico, has notified President Taft that he cannot accept the appointment. Mr. Brown is now attorney-general for Porto Rico and thinks that his previous connection with certain cases may complicate certain matters were he to become judge, and hence declines the appointment.

AWNINGS

Send postal or Tel. Port Hill 820, and we will send you samples and give estimate. WHEELER & WILSON, 16 Merchants Row, Boston.

SUSPEND HOSTILITIES FOR DAY AFTER FIRST WAR GAME SKIRMISH

(Continued from page one)

first corps cadets leaving Sunday night, going to Pattonville as an advance guard. Quartermaster and commissary stores were moved during the night and the first corps threw outposts across the Lowell-Reading turnpike.

General Pearson who took breakfast at headquarters of the Blue army, expressed himself as greatly pleased with the usefulness of automobile trucks for quartermaster and commissary stores, as displacing the old army wagon trains.

General Pearson has offered prizes to be competed for by the battalion quartermasters, who will move their stores on automobile trucks to test the expediency of the plan. There are 50 trucks, and the contest is keen. Regular army officials will watch the contest as umpires, which may have great significance in the matter of the possible adoption of automobile trucks instead of wagon trains by the regular army.

General Grant Coming

Maj. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A., commanding the division of the East, with station at Governor's island, New York harbor is to attend the maneuvers of the Massachusetts troops. General Grant has commanded militia from this state a number of times, notably at Manassas and Pine camp.

He has notified friends in Boston that he will leave New York Wednesday night, coming by steamer, and will be present on the grounds over which the troops will fight and march on Thursday. He will spend Thursday, Friday and Saturday with the soldiers in the field. He will be accompanied by two of his aides de camp, Capt. George E. Thorne, U. S. A., and First Lieut. Marion W. Howe, U. S. A.

During his stay in the field he will use the automobile of Capt. Eugene T. Redmond of the second cadets, and while in Boston will make his headquarters at the Athletic Club.

Reds Prepare for Attack

LYNNFIELD, Mass.—It is believed at the headquarters of the Red army here that "fighting" in the war game will begin earlier than expected, possibly Wednesday morning. Gen. William A. Pew is taking every precaution against a possible early surprise by the Blue army under Brig. Gen. Embury P. Clark.

One of the three wireless stations at brigade headquarters was moved into the field this morning and will follow the Red army through the maneuvers, communicating with headquarters constantly. Battery B will report at brigade headquarters Thursday. No aeroplane will be used in the maneuvers this year, as was expected.

The Red army today consists of 2457 men, distributed as follows: Brigade headquarters, 11 officers and eight men; fifth regiment, 50 officers, 609 men; ninth regiment, 52 officers, 691 men; eighth regiment, 52 officers, 721 men; troops A and D cavalry, 12 officers, 122 men; ambulance corps, 20 officers, 28 men; field hospital, five officers, 30 men.

The Reds are camped on the Ward estate, a level spot near the Lynnfield depot. On the east side of the Newburyport turnpike are cavalry troops A and D; to the north are the eighth and ninth regiments in two large fields; back of them in another field is the fifth; across the street is located brigade headquarters, the ambulance corps and the field hospital.

BEGIN HARD WORK AT CAMP WILSON

SEA GIRT, N. J.—Hard work at Camp Wilson was begun today with company and battalion drills. Camp Wilson was thronged with visitors from all parts of New Jersey Sunday. In the morning an open-air service was held outside Governor Wilson's cottage, which was attended by the Governor, his family and his military staff, and by Gen. Dennis E. Collins, Col. John A. Mather of the third regiment, Col. Horace M. Reading of the second regiment and about 500 soldiers and visitors. In the afternoon Governor Wilson viewed dress parade of the two regiments and in the evening the combined bands gave a concert.

ADMIRAL OSTERHAUS JOINS THE ATLANTIC FLEET OFF CAPE COD

PROVINCETOWN, Mass.—The battleship Connecticut, flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus, with the command-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet on board, was saluted today by the other craft of the fleet, following her arrival Sunday, with one propeller working.

Rear Admiral Osterhaus announces that he will not use the Nebraska or any special ship as his flagship, but will transfer his flag to different ships during the maneuvers. This will distribute the honor and give him a chance to study all the ships and crews. He said he expected all his ships to assemble rapidly within the next 24 hours.

WASHINGTON—The navy department will soon announce which fleet won the "battle of Narragansett bay." Rear Admiral Osterhaus, who commanded one fleet, and Commander Eberle, who directed the other, each claims to have

gained theoretical possession of Long Island sound.

NEW LONDON, Conn.—A start for the target grounds was made at daybreak today by the U. S. S. Chicago, the Massachusetts naval training ship, and the officers and men will be kept hard at it from daylight until it is too dark for observation.

The torpedo boat Rodgers, under the command of Lieut. Dudley M. Pray of the second division of Boston, came into the harbor Sunday and went to the practise grounds today.

MOROCCAN SITUATION NOT MAKING BRITAIN UNEASY IS REPORT

(Continued from page one)

George's speech with a chorus of approval. It is described as an address to all Europe and Germany particularly. The English press is solid in the chancellor's support.

BERLIN—France's determination not to cover before Berlin's mailed fist will, it is expected here, be immeasurably strengthened by the speech of the British chancellor.

This speech is interpreted as an outspoken warning to Germany that the entente cordiale powers will stand shoulder to shoulder in opposition to the German demands.

The German press has taken up Lloyd George's challenge with characteristic vigor. The Berliner Nachrichten retorts that German decisions will not be affected in the slightest degree by such an outburst from a "radical agitator."

The Hamburger Nachrichten, the organ of the Bismarckian party, adjures England to remember that the world nowadays is not intimidated by the swish of the lion's tail to the extent it formerly was.

The semi-official Cologne Gazette remarks that statistics showing the naval and military risks Germany would incur in trying conclusions with the entente cordiale absolutely fail to terrify the fatherland or alter her determination.

The negotiations, which will be renewed in Berlin today, are in the hands of two eminently sagacious diplomats. The German foreign secretary, Von Kiderlen Waechter, "the new Bismarck," is shrewd and resourceful. France's representative, Ambassador Jules Cambon, who represented the republic at Washington during the Spanish war, is his equal in every department of the game.

SPRECKELS TELLS HOW SUGAR TRUST RULES GROCERS

NEW YORK—Claus A. Spreckels, president of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, resuming his testimony before the Congress sugar committee today, said that about a year ago he sent a shipment of sugar to San Francisco, about 6000 tons, to take advantage of the California price, but not a wholesale grocer would buy from him for more than one fourth of a cent a pound below the San Francisco price.

They told him that they might be punished later. Mr. Spreckels then opened a store in San Francisco and sold his sugar to retailers. In doing so he broke the California price, 90 cents a 100 pounds, but lost about \$77,000 on the venture.

ST. PAUL GOAL OF CAMERA MEN

ST. PAUL, Minn.—More than 2500 photographers are expected in St. Paul in time to attend the opening of the annual convention of the Photographers Association of America tonight. After the reception the convention will be opened Tuesday morning and the delegates will be welcomed by Gov. A. O. Eberhart. In the afternoon the school of photography will convene, and Rudolf Duherkopf, a leading photographer of Germany, will lecture.

The convention will continue its sessions until Saturday morning.

U. S. CAVALRYMEN RIDE 119,000 MILES

NEW YORK—Col. J. H. Dorst, U. S. A., commanding the third United States cavalry, which regiment shouldered the bulk of the Rio Grande patrol while the recent trouble in Mexico was going on, has issued a commendatory order to his regiment, in which he shows that between Feb. 1 and June 30 his troopers rode a total of more than 119,000 miles along the American side of the river.

ADAMS SHOOTER ARRAIGNED

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—Faldo Mal-lark, who shot and killed Miss Martha Esler and George E. Hoyt, motorman, and wounded three other persons, when he emptied his revolver into a crowded car in Adams on Saturday evening, was arraigned in court today and pleaded not guilty. His attorney asked for a commission to inquire into the prisoner's mental condition.

SHANNON IN U. S. COURT

Smith L. Shannon of Fitchburg, charged with using the mails in an attempt to secure the \$40,000 fortune of Dr. Sarah Jane Williams, was brought before Judge Dodge of the United States district court today for sentence. His case was continued to Friday to enable him to get an attorney.

VEDRINES THE FIRST FLIER AT EDINBURGH IN BRITISH AIR RACE

(Continued from page one)

ST. PETERSBURG—The Imperial Aero Club's aviation race from St. Petersburg to Moscow for prizes aggregating \$50,000 is on today. Six aviators ascended Sunday. Masslenko, flying with a passenger, fell near Jozsno, while Ulotschin dropped near Novgorod. Both aviators were injured and their machines were wrecked. Two other contestants were compelled to abandon the race, while the remaining two are continuing. The distance is 400 miles.

NEW YORK—Officials of the Aero Club of America have preparations well under way for the annual race for the Coupe Internationale des Aeronautes, which will start from Kansas City Oct. 5. Germany, the first challenging country to name its pilots, has selected Lieut. Leopold Vogt, Lieut. Hans Gericke and Freiherr von Ph Pohl. Lieutenants Gericke and Vogt took part in last year's international race, Lieutenant Gericke finishing second and Lieutenant Vogt fifth.

Tom Sopwith, an English aviator, broke the world's record on Long Island Saturday, when he stopped within 1 foot 5½ inches of a designated point. The former record of 5 feet was made by Lieutenant Milling, U. S. A.

WASHINGTON—Harry N. Atwood has signed a contract to fly from Chicago to New York in a Rex Smith biplane. The flight will be begun in August, the exact date not yet having been agreed upon.

CONTEST IN SENATE BEGINS FOR REVISION OF THE WOOL TARIFF

WASHINGTON—With Canadian reciprocity out of the way the Senate took up the revision of the wool tariff today in preparation for a vote, according to agreement on Thursday, and the discussion is likely to cover the whole field of tariff revision.

The House Democrats caucus on Tuesday and the cotton tariff bill, with their endorsement, is expected in the House on Wednesday. The House is going to pass its cotton tariff measure, but the fate of the wool bill in the Senate is in doubt. Democrats want a wool revision and so do the Republican insurgents, but they cannot agree on the kind.

The Democrats want to pass a Democratic measure, if possible, but, above all, they want to pass some kind of a bill reducing the wool rates of the Payne tariff which the President has called "indefensible." If they cannot get their own bill through, the Democrats may support the La Follette insurgent Republican bill, which was defeated Saturday as an amendment to the reciprocity bill.

TWIN CITIES GAIN BY ARMY CHANGES

MINNEAPOLIS—That the twin cities will benefit immeasurably from the reorganization of army divisions with the enlargement of Ft. Snelling into one of the biggest army posts in the United States is the belief in Washington.

Discontinuance of the department of Dakota will result in Ft. Snelling's being made a brigade post with 30 companies instead of 17, as at present. And the post will be headquarters for the department of the lakes, embracing Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana, for which supplies will be bought in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

RAILROAD TO AID PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Recent visits of New Haven railroad officials to Portsmouth, and the careful survey made under their direction here, are taken by business men to indicate that the long deferred improvements here will be started shortly. Timothy E. Byrnes, vice-president of the New Haven, President Mel-len's right hand man, has intimated that he will see that Portsmouth and this section of the state will be given its chance to develop, with all the assistance the railroad is able to give it.

SEA BIRD REACHES NAPLES

NAPLES, Italy—The American auxiliary yawl Sea Bird reached here Sunday on board the steamer Moltke from Gibraltar. Thomas F. Day of New York and T. B. Goodwin and F. B. Thurber of Providence, R. I., who also arrived on the steamer, boarded the 25-footer and sailed for Fiumicino, which they expect to make today. From there the crew will proceed to Rome.

LEATHER FIRE CALLED INCENDIARY

BROCKTON, Mass.—Fire, believed to have been of incendiary origin, damaged the factory of the Emery leather company at 984 North Montello street early today \$200.

Silks

THRESHER BROS.
The Specialty Silk Store,
46 Temple Place,
Boston, Mass.

WORLD DELEGATES GATHER IN LONDON FOR RACE CONGRESS

LONDON—Some 300 delegates, many of them from America, are gathering in London for the universal races congress, an idea originated by Dr. Felix Adler, professor of social ethics in Columbia University, New York.

The regular meetings, at which papers touching on every point of the race problem by authorities in every part of the world will begin on Wednesday and continue until July 29.

In the words of the official program, the object of the congress is to "discuss, in the light of science and the modern conscience, the general relations subsisting between the people of the west and those of the east, between the so-called white and so-called colored peoples, with a view to encourage between them a fuller understanding, the most friendly feelings and a heartier cooperation."

Papers will be read by Dr. P. S. Reisch of the University of Wisconsin, Dr. Franz Boas of Columbia University, Prof. E. Earl Finch of Wilberforce University, Fred C. Croxton of the bureau of labor, Washington; Prof. W. Jett Lauck, chief examiner of the tariff board, on "Wages and Immigration"; Dr. Felix Adler, on "The Fundamental Principle of Inter-racial Ethics"; Israel Zangwill, "The Jewish Race"; Sir Harry H. Johnston, "The World Position of the Negro and Negroid"; Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, "The Negro Race in the United States of America"; Dr. Francis Hoggan; Charles Alexander Eastman of Amherst, "The North American Indian"; and Edwin D. Mead of Boston on "International Organization for Inter-racial Good Will."

Other Americans here in addition to those mentioned include Mrs. L. A. Mead, Boston, American School Peace Society; S. F. Emerson, University of Vermont; and the Rev. W. D. Mackenzie, Hartford Theological Seminary.

STATE COLLEGE KEEPS ON WORKING

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Dr. Edwin E. Sparks, president of Pennsylvania State College, called on the Governor recently in the interest of his institution, after a visit to Philadelphia.

While this is the vacation season at state college, in the usual sense of the term, there is, in fact, no real vacation, as Dr. Sparks keeps the educational process in operation all the time.

The summer school of agriculture is in session, conferences relating to important subjects for the advancement of which the college is designed, are held, and various other means and facilities for study and instruction are open.

EXPECT IMMENSE SALMON CATCH

MARSHFIELD, Ore.—When the salmon season opens on Coos bay there will be a greater demand for fish than last year, as a second canning plant will be in operation.

Captain Reynolds, head of the naval militia, is in charge of the new plant, which will be opened in Marshfield.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

DAINTY INDOOR GOWN OF SILK THREE WAYS TO COOK CHICKEN

In long, slender lines, yet not narrow

For housekeepers who would keep out of ruts

SOFT thin silks promise to be favorite materials for indoor wear throughout the coming season. Here is a gown that is trimmed with ribbon frills and that is dainty and charming in the extreme. It is simple withal and should appeal to the home dressmaker with peculiar force.

The little blouse is made in one piece. It can be cut out to form a round neck or a square neck or it can be made with an applied yoke.

The skirt is five-gored, narrow without exaggeration. In this instance, it is finished at the high waist line and is made with a habit back, but one of its great advantages is found in the fact that women who prefer fullness at the back can cut it with inverted plaits and those to whom the high waist line is not becoming, can finish it with a belt. It gives long slender lines, yet it is not exaggeratedly narrow.

This skirt is made plain, with just the little frills of ribbon as trimming and these frills can be arranged at any preferred depth. If two materials were used, the skirt could be cut off and joined to a slightly circular flounce.

Gowns such as this are always attractive for simple afternoon wear.

Pretty simple silks, challis, wool voile, cashmere and all materials of the kind are appropriate for this model, but flowered and brocaded effects are very fashionable.

For a woman of medium size the blouse will require 2 1/4 yards of material 27, 1 3/4 yards 36 or 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide; for the skirt will be needed 6 1/2 yards 27, 5 1/4 yards 36 or 4 yards 44 inches wide; for the ribbon frills will be required 18 yards 2 inches wide.

A pattern of the blouse (7047), sizes 34 to 42 inches bust, or of the skirt (7018), sizes 22 to 34 inches waist, can be had at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



TAKING COSTUME

A very pretty tailor costume of dark blue summer serge was lightly braided upon the side panels of the skirt with fine black silk soutache. The modified Norfolk jacket had a belting of similar trimming, while the full director's revers and cuffs of narrowly striped black and white striped pekin silk were framed very smartly with a finger width of plain black satin, a full side frill of old Mechlin lace completing the ensemble. The effect was eminently smart and chic, says the Chicago Record-Herald.

White gloves embroidered with black and patent leather boots with white kid uppers accompanied this pretty costume, while a large black hat, a picot straw lined with black velvet, had a voluminous bow of black and white striped ribbon spread-eagled on the back of the crown.

HOLDS THE WAIST

If you have trouble with the skirt waist drawing up from the skirt binding try sewing a piece of cloth six or eight inches wide and as near like your waist as possible, around the waist line of your waist. Stitch first on the machine, placing right side to right side, then turn down as it is to hang, stitch again. This gives a good form as well as serving to hold the waist down, says the Los Angeles Herald. Put a button on your waist and a buttonhole in each side of your skirt binding, and see how much easier it is to press. This is far better than safety pins.

WHAT GIRL WHO RIDES WEARS

Clothes which give more comfort than regulation habit

THERE was a time when a black broadcloth was considered the only correct dress for horseback riding.

The era of common sense which ushered in the shirtwaist habit and the cross saddle for women is responsible for a vast change in the requirements of dress for the saddle, all tending toward increased comfort and safety.

Every morning troops of happy feminine riders going through the city parks, bareheaded, shirtwaisted, short-skirted and riding on cross saddles. They look to be and they are comfortable, cool and secure.

Who shall say that this is not better, all around, than the long-skirted, tight-fitting, warm costume of rigour of another day—the black broadcloth princess or coat suit, worn with a high silk hat.

By the way, this is the correct costume on dress parade even for today, according to Miss Ellen Rasmussen of Chicago, whose winnings of blue ribbons at fashionable horse shows throughout the country entitle her opinions as to proper dress for the saddle to the utmost consideration. When in the ring, she says, there is nothing that takes the place of the black broadcloth tailor-made, worn with a high white collar and shirtwaist, silk hat, white gloves and English riding boots. With this regalia she always uses a side saddle.

Miss Rasmussen has an infinite number of variations of costume, however, for other occasions, even to skirt and knicker, worn with a soft tailored china silk shirtwaist. When racing she lays aside the skirt.

For the morning canter in the park, or if she is so fortunate as to be able to get away from town, through the wide stretches of country road, the up-to-date girl may feel she is correctly turned out for riding if she wears a trim skirt of any material, tailored waist to match, and, if she rides with head covered, a straw hat modeled on the lines of the derby or a sailor.

Or she may relieve the plainness of her tightly braided hair with wide black ribbon bows.

With gauntlet gloves and riding boots that reach to the knees, or puttees, she may greet the morning winds with the feeling that she is correctly accoutred from top to toe.

The material of the habit for summer wear is just as often cotton as it is woolen. Khaki and linen are favored, and worn with self-colored shirtwaists

are extremely chic. White duck skirts are pretty. Now that we are somewhat used to them, they do not strike us as inappropriate. But white linen or duck riding habits are expensive luxuries to be indulged in only by those with exceptional advantages of purse or lenient landladies.

Most girls find the cloth skirt and soft tailored shirtwaist the best and most practical riding dress.

As the season grows colder a coat made on tailored lines comes in good stead. If the wearer be a young girl, the Norfolk jacket cut is extremely effective. Small black and white checked cloth riding habits are seen. Indeed, almost any color may be appropriately worn, but black cannot be a mistake.

Tan is excellent. In conceal dust soil. A pretty outfit consists of a tan-colored linen suit, worn with tan-colored boots laced up the front, a soft pongee shirtwaist with brown silk tie and soft "cow-puncher's" hat. This is the costume most often worn by fashionable young girls at the winter resorts in California when they take to the mountain trails that wind along the canons.

The plainer and simpler the stock the more appropriate it is for wear with a riding habit and with the various tailor-made waists. Low collars, plaited ruffles and little bows are pretty and fitting accessories for summer wear with the thin lingerie dresses and blouses, but a riding habit requires a tailor shirt, and a tailor shirt a soft ascot stock.—Chicago Record-Herald.

VISIBLE CLUE

The wise housekeeper will simplify the Sunday dinner in summer. Many foods may be cooked or prepared the previous day, and for dessert—if she wishes to give the family a genuine treat, she will order a brick of delicious ice cream. Just to know that ice cream of this character is to complete the summer's day dinner, lends zest to every dish upon the table! One housekeeper always makes a mystery of the dessert; but when it is ice cream she always manages to place in full sight the dishes habitually used for this dainty, so that the family "discovers" what is coming. She says that this "clue" makes the entire meal a great success.—Los Angeles Times.

THERE seems to be no end of ways in which chicken may be appetizingly cooked and served, but new dishes are always appreciated, writes Fannie Merritt Farmer in the Woman's Home Companion, and ruts in cookery should be avoided by the good housekeeper, for the sake of her family's tastes.

Baked Chicken—Dress two chickens as for broiling, wipe with a piece of cheese cloth, wrung out of cold water, and place in a dripping pan. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, dredge with flour and dot over with one fourth cupful of butter melted in one fourth cupful of boiling water. Remove to hot platter and garnish with sprigs of parsley. To the fat add one fourth cupful of flour and stir until well blended; then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, one cupful each of chicken stock and cream. Bring to the boiling point, season with salt and strain.

Chicken in Casserole—Wipe a 4 1/2 pound tender fowl, and cut in pieces for serving. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, spread generously with butter and place in casserole. Add one cupful of boiling water, put on cover and

bake until chicken is tender; then add one cupful of cream, two cupfuls of fresh mushrooms cut in pieces and one half cupful of cooked peas. Again cover and cook fifteen minutes. Thicken sauce with one tablespoonful of flour, diluted with cold water to pour easily.

Chicken a la Providence—Dress, clean and truss a chicken or young fowl. Tie in a piece of cheese-cloth, otherwise seum will settle on skin and discolor it. Place on a trivet in a kettle, half surrounded with boiling water, cover and cook slowly until tender, turning occasionally and adding salt the last half hour of the cooking. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, add two tablespoonfuls of flour and stir until well blended; then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, the chicken liquor, which should be reduced to two cupfuls. Bring to the boiling point and add one cupful of canned peas (drained and thoroughly rinsed in cold water), one half cupful of cooked, sliced carrots (cut in fancy shapes), one teaspoonful of lemon juice, yolks of two eggs, slightly beaten and salt and pepper to taste. Place bird on a hot platter, pour around sauce and chopped parsley.

WOMEN FIND IT HARD TO START

Landscape gardening calls for much preparation

THERE are as yet few women landscape gardeners," said a woman who has studied horticulture and who has a relative in the profession referred to.

"There is no royal road to learning to be a landscape gardener, and this is what every ambitious young woman ought to know," she remarked in a talk to a New York Sun reporter. "A girl came to me not long ago to ask what she should do to become a landscape gardener. I saw that she was in earnest and intelligent, but discovered that she had little knowledge of art, that she had small means and would expect to become self-supporting in at the furthest two years."

"I told her that at the present time, so far as I could learn, there were about six women landscape gardeners in the eastern and middle states and none at all in the West. One of the six was in Providence, two in Philadelphia, the other three in New York."

The young woman asked what were the principal things in a landscape gardener's course, and when I told her a stay of two years or so in Europe studying the best examples of Italian, French and English gardens was perhaps the most important, she was dismayed. Also I explained one must be a good business woman to succeed, know how to drive good bargains with workmen and keep them up to their contract, as well as having a good working knowledge of the principles of engineering. She had expected to study color schemes, to become more or less proficient in drawing and in the use of water colors and with prints of the more famous garden landscapes of the world, and then to sit back and have orders to fix up wealthy folk's gardens pour in on her. Hard traveling in all sorts of weather, hard work, a good head for business, to say nothing of a complete mastery of a thousand and one intricate technical details had not entered her calculations until I presented them.

"Forty-nine out of 50 American women owning a piece of country property are perfectly satisfied to have a nice lawn and some plants and flower beds whose construction is left to the

man who works about the grounds and the dealer in plants and flowers."

"French and English women, on the other hand, take pride in personally directing the work in their gardens, the landscape features of a majority of the larger of which are world renowned. Over here it is different. But there are signs of improvement."

There are now not far from New York several exquisitely beautiful examples of landscape gardening evolved from most hopelessly commonplace conditions by the talent of women.

"It is a remunerative profession enough after a woman is fairly started, but the getting started is uphill work."

KERCHIEF TRACED

The handkerchief does not come from China, as is generally believed, but from Italy, says a French review.

Only 360 years ago the handkerchief of a Venetian woman was considered a great curiosity. The style of carrying a bit of lace and linen crossed the Alps and was received with great favor at the court of France.

Handkerchiefs were then made of cambric or lawn and bordered with venetian or alencon lace. Under Henry III. of France the sachet was introduced.

A little later the handkerchief was taken into Germany and was known as the "fazellet," after its Italian name.

Only persons of quality used it, and an edict of 1595 was published at Dresden interdicting the use of the handkerchief among the trading classes.

It then reached England, and naturally followed its introduction into this country.

DAINTY FROSTING

A marshmallow frosting is very dainty. Cover a cupful of sugar with water and then boil it until it strings. Add a quarter of a pound of marshmallows cut up and the white of an egg beaten stiff; stir until ready to spread.—Newark News.

PARIS WEARS MUCH PINK LINEN

Jackets and skirts slashed at the side

THE song of the styles is a never-ending one, it seems. Just now the well-dressed ones are wearing the most charming of foulard dresses and silk suits, says the Paris correspondent of the Los Angeles Herald.

The New Soeurs showed a chic frock in dark navy blue serge de soie with a striped yellow-and-blue mousseline de soie underskirt. The same trimming was used as cuffs and yoke.

Another attractive model was of dark blue mousseline de soie with a fichu effect of white eyelet embroidery. The giraffe was a black patent leather belt.

Many of these separate leather belts have bright buckles in blue or scarlet. These are worn with some serge suits also. Large collars in pique are worn with serge suits.

These practical little costumes of serge are very popular. They show the short jackets and skirts that are slashed at the side. This last note is evident in all new suit models.

Sheer white linen frocks are worn over pale rose and blue china silk slips. One of pale rose silk had a five-inch band of royal blue velvet on the bottom of the skirt and on the edges of the sleeves.

Another smart linen dress had an underskirt of natter blue flut embroidered in heavy white thread. A blue-and-white cord was used to define the waist line and flut formed a square bib on the bodice.

Much pink linen in coarse weave is seen.

Pique collars are trimmed with black satin.

Smart linen skirts are being ornamented with crystal buttons. They are

very effective on striped black-and-white.

White serge suits often show a touch of bright color. A smart little white serge dress for the seashore had a scarlet serge jacket to wear with it. Brass buttons trimmed the coat and a border of red edged the skirt.

Some of the most charming negligees are shown by Paquin. They are in crepe de chine and are in odd color schemes. Pale coral and blue, violet and old blue, gray and tangerine are much used.

Eyelet embroidery in all possible phases is used on the midsummer hats. Bows, brims, facings, entire shapes are made of white and colored eyelet work.

TAUGHT DETAILS

In Paris a school has been opened where any one who cares to learn will be instructed in the simple art of hanging up a hat or coat properly, how to remove crumbs from the dining room table, how to sweep the floor and clean a rug, says the New York World. Apparently insignificant as these little wrinkles in housekeeping and care may seem, they are useful and valuable and there is a right and wrong way to do them.

USE A SHINGLE

A handy way to remove pies and cakes from a hot oven is to use a common shingle, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. Cut away the thick end into the shape of a handle. Bore a hole in it and keep the shingle hanging behind the stove.



The Latest Word on Smart Hair Pieces for Summer Wear

Is Told by My New and Original Creation

THE "PSYCHE" KNOT

It is made of soft, naturally wavy hair that resists dampness and perspiration, without stems, on a featherweight skeleton frame that admits ventilation to the hair

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Largest and Best Establishment of its Kind

MARCEL WAVING HAIRDRESSING MANICURING By Expert Operators Only

TRIED RECIPES

TOMATO JELLY
BOIL together one half can of tomatoes, three cloves, a slice of onion, one half teaspoonful of thyme, one teaspoonful of sugar and one fourth teaspoonful of pepper until the tomato is soft. Then add one fourth box of gelatine baked in one half cupful of water, and stir until the gelatin is dissolved. Strain and pour the mixture into a ring-shaped mold to set and when ready to serve unmold and fill the center with chopped celery dressed with mayonnaise and surround the jelly with a border of shredded lettuce.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

FROZEN BANANA CUSTARD
Four bananas, one heaping teaspoonful of powdered gelatine, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, three tablespoonfuls of boiling water, three cupfuls of milk, one cupful of whipped cream, and three eggs. Put the gelatine in a saucepan, add the eggs, water, sugar and milk; stir until they thicken, then cool, and add the bananas rubbed through a sieve, and the whipped cream. Freeze and serve in dainty glasses, with a preserved cherry on top.

GRAPE MARMALADE
Pick over, wash, drain and remove stems from grapes. Separate pulp from skins. Put pulp in a preserving kettle, heat gradually to the boiling-point, and let simmer until seeds separate from pulp; then rub through a hair-sieve. Return to kettle with reserved skins; add an equal measure of sugar, bring to the boiling-point and let simmer 30 minutes, stirring occasionally to prevent burning. Store in a stone jar or jelly-tumblers.—Woman's Home Companion.

MELANGE DE FRUITS
(Mixed Fruits)
Preparations of mixed fruit not only introduce greater variety, but also allow scarce fruit to be eked out by more plentiful kinds. Ice plates may be used for smart occasions, and for ordinary use the deep china plates about five inches in diameter answer admirably. Cover the bottom of each plate with thinly sliced bananas, which sprinkle well with orange juice. Let the second layer consist of an outer ring of strawberries, with the center filled with small sections of pineapple, the whole sprinkled with fine sugar, and finished off with a fine strawberry on the top, or two or three peeled grapes, or what is still more effective in contrast with the other colors, a cooked prune stoned and coated with a little jelly mixed with fine particles of gold leaf.

PETITS PAINS DES ROSELLES
(Small Moulds of Gooseberry.)
Gently stew about 2 pounds of gooseberries with 1/2 pound of sugar and 2 or 3 tablespoonfuls of water, and after draining well, pass them through a sieve. Add a few drops of liquid green coloring to deepen the tint, also 7 or 8 sheets (a bare ounce) of gelatine dissolved in a little hot gooseberry juice, and about one third of a pint of stiffly whipped cream. Turn into small wetted dariole moulds, and when set turn out and serve plain or with a little whipped cream piped on top.—Montreal Star.

MODES IN BRIEF

Fringes and galloons are used to weight down tunics.

The stockings and the upper part of the boots should match the skirt in color.

Wool embroidery is used in either long stitches or in simply crocheted flowers on velvet girdles or on summer fabrics.

Very broad ribbon is used to form tabliers or loose panels at the front and back of dresses.

Little coats of net are used to finish afternoon costumes. They hang over vests of tulle and give a "suit" effect without any uncomfortable warmth.—Philadelphia North American.

PLAN FOR GROWTH

A good plan when making children's frocks is to make the bodices two or three inches longer than required and sew them to the bands of the skirt, says the Philadelphia North American. If the dress becomes too short, the skirt may be sewn to the lower edge of the skirtband and thus be made longer. It is a better plan than the one of turning up too wide hems or putting in tucks.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street

34th Street

RUG DEPARTMENTS. In Both Stores.

Oriental Rugs, unusual values.

Commencing Tuesday, July the 25th.

Mosul, Kurdistan and Kazak Rugs in rich Antique colors. Sizes range from 8x6 ft. to 4x7 ft. 6 in. 15.00 and 19.50 usual prices 25.00 and 30.00

Persian Serapi Rugs, rich colors. Sizes range from 9x12 ft. to 18x10 ft. 150.00 usual price 225.00

All Summer Rugs at reduced prices.

FURNITURE DEPTS. In Both Stores.

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.

All Furniture from 10 to 50% less than usual prices.

On Tuesday, July the 25th.

Craftsman and Quaint Oak Furniture.

Dining Room Suite includes Sideboard, China Closet, Extension Table, four Dining Chairs and two Dining Arm Chairs, upholstered in leather. 95.00, 125.00 and 150.00 former prices 135.00, 175.00 and 215.00

Morris Chairs and Bookcases . . . 19.00 and 22.00 former prices 25.00 and 30.00

Sidechairs, Armchairs and Rockers. 8.00 and 5.50 former prices 4.75 and 8.50

Writing Desks 15.00 and 20.00 former prices 20.00 and 28.00

Tea and Lunch Tables . . . 2.50, 3.00 and 5.00 former prices 3.75, 4.75 and 6.25

Library Tables 8.50, 9.50 and 11.50 former prices 12.00, 12.50 and 15.00

Sideboards 22.00, 25.00 and 35.00 former prices 28.00, 32.50 and 46.00

China Closets 20.00, 22.50 and 32.00 former prices 27.00, 29.50 and 42.25

Dining Chairs and Armchairs, rush seats. 3.75 and 7.50 former prices 5.00 and 10.50

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street

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New York

FURNITURE PUT TO ODD USES

Office fittings made to do duty in kitchens

WHEN young housekeepers began buying discarded office furniture for their kitchens, it used to surprise me," said a dealer in second hand goods to a New York Sun reporter, "but now I know what they're up to and it's a mighty clever idea. These new fangled kitchens don't allow of any waste of floor space and anything that offers drawer space in compact form is considered a great prize.

"One bride took a set of drawers that reached above my head though the floor space covered was only a little over a foot each way. There were 12 small drawers and she planned to put all her kitchen things away in them. Another young girl bought a case, divided in thirds, which had been made for a set of office ledgers. These she was going to hang, she said, 'and use like shelves.'"

"But I was floored when one young housekeeper wanted a high office stool such as bookkeepers use. 'It's to sit on when I stir cake and make pies,' she told me. 'I bought a high narrow stool at another dealer's and now this stool will match it.' She explained to me that they were taught this way in cooking school nowadays and were advised against bending over low tables."

SHORT PLACKETS

All know the discomfort of a placket which gapes open, says an exchange. To obviate this annoyance have the placket made rather short. To avoid tears that are liable to result if the skirt is removed in the ordinary way, turn the skirt until the placket comes at the hip, when the skirt will be found to slip off with perfect ease.

PING PONG CRISPS

Two and a half cups of rolled oats. Into this put two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a bit of salt. Mix well. Beat two eggs with one cup of sugar and a scant teaspoonful of vanilla. Drop from a spoon into buttered pans. This quantity should make two dozen or more.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

Among Books and Their Writers

EVANESCENT QUALITY OF BOOKS TOLD

Success of Public Library at Grand Rapids in Putting Uncalled-for Volumes in Circulation Is Described

BIOGRAPHIES ARE SLOWEST MOVING

May this volume continue in motion. And its pages each day be unfurled. Till an ant has drunk up the ocean. Or a tortoise has crawled round the world.

If only books had this coveted longevity of popularity! But they do not. Competition is fierce between publishers and authors because of this fact. Whether the library be privately or publicly owned there are problems for the user which arise from the evanescent quality of many volumes, useful no doubt in their day, valuable always as indices of thought or conduct at the time, but lacking that quality of perennial charm or serviceability that makes it imperative to have them close at hand.

Consequently there is the unending process of readjustment of collections, the weeding out of the ephemeral and the unessential, and the re-appraisal of the standard works of the past, to see if they have any contemporary message, and if not to determine whether they should be kept until their day comes again, and if so, where.

This process of constant revision and elimination of the contents of a private library is more searching than it used to be, because of the exigencies of modern life. The mobility of population with constant changes of residence; the limited space of rented urban apartments; the accessibility of public collections where works of reference and of information can be found if needed, militate against ownership of extensive libraries. The few books that are kept must be fit. In quality they are better when inspirational rather than when informing; in type they do, well to be imaginative and speculative rather than encyclopedic and practical. The latter can be left to the public collections.

All Kinds Served

But given a public library that exists to serve all kinds of tastes and needs, that is to be as enduring as the community, that within reasonable limits can buy all that it needs, and that has adequate floor and stack space, then naturally the problem of selection and elimination is somewhat different from that faced by the private owner. Nevertheless, the public library is not without its own administrative perplexities, some of which arise from the temporary popularity and utility of books donated to it or purchased by it. As with the library so with the library. Circulation is important. The higher the ratio of books used to books owned, the more serviceable the library and the clearer the testimony to the discrimination of the persons nominated to purchase books with taxpayers' money.

The best managed library accumulates much "stock" for which there is no demand. Some books never are called for; more only occasionally. Now public libraries exist to meet this demand for the book only occasionally desired, as well as for the one much coveted always. But of the book that no one wants or is likely to want, few librarians can speak affectionately, especially if space be needed for books that are living. A radical, drastic method of dealing with this problem is to take the forgotten and undesired books from the shelves, and stow them away in boxes, or in basement darkness, or in a corner of the building unknown to patrons and seldom visited even by the janitor.

A better way is to find out whether the books really are forgotten, and whether, if suitably introduced to the public, they may not again find a reader or two. In this case of course a debt of gratitude to the librarian is due from the author. For the tragic fact in the background of this matter is, that not only do books cease to be fashionable or called for, but so do their makers. If, after the experiment has been tried of bringing to light the forgotten book and giving the public a chance to get acquainted with it and its author, it still is without readers, then it may be formally set apart from the company of the living; but only then with such ceremony as befits the dead. A public library seldom should absolutely surrender control of a book once its property. Use for it may be delayed long. Its lot may be years in storage. But the call for it, when it comes, should be met, albeit necessarily with less promptness than is possible with the working collection.

Grand Rapids Experiments

These reflections arise from ideas found in the last report of the Grand Rapids public library. Recent analysis of the movement of its 80,000 volumes showed that 614 had never been called for or consulted since placed on the shelves, and that 13,000 of them had been inactive for periods of time ranging from two to forty years. To pass judgment upon such facts it would be necessary to know somewhat about the books and the patrons of the library. But the remark may be ventured that a library as old as this one and in that section of the country probably started with a high percentage of donated books. Now people sometimes give classics to libraries; but more often they do not.

Be this as it may, there can be nothing by commendation for the Grand Rapids librarian's tactics. No holocaust here. Instead the forgotten, overlooked, despised, "uncalled-for" books were brought forth into the light and displayed where folks could handle as well as see them. For the time being they were the pets of the library. What was the result? Of the first batch of 205 books displayed 28 found readers. A repetition of the process in the course of the year will, it is believed, bring the entire number of unused books out where they can be seen and handled and read.

The Grand Rapids librarian evidently has a real booklover's heart. He is concerned with the fair treatment of his "has-beens." Before dooming them to long or permanent exile from the shelves, he gives them a chance to make a new appeal to a new generation.

Biography Languishes

Readers who have special fondness for biography will regret to know that of books uncalled for year after year in public libraries no class is larger than that which is made up of "lives" of John Doe and Sarah Roe—symbolically speaking. The editor of the English Bookman, W. Robertson Nicoll, who has a collection of seven or eight thousand biographies, has said that he values most those of secondary, obscure persons, as being far more indicative of the life of a time and of its ideals than the biographies of major personalities. There may be something in this; but it does not represent the popular point of view. The perfunctorily written "life" of a mediocrity, done by a "hack" and distributed chiefly among kinsfolk, employees and party followers, has a very brief existence. Witness their multiplicity in the nickel and dime boxes that guard the doors of second-hand book establishments. Their only rivals in ephemerality are commentaries and collections of sermons.

BOOKS REVIEWED

"THE DARING TWINS." By L. Frank Baum. Chicago: The Reilly & Britton Company.

The twins are the eldest children of a good southern family which in an impoverished condition has degenerated in manners rather more than is likely. Phil and Phoebe develop strong moral traits when called upon to take care of the younger ones, and through the midst of more villainy than ever befel one family or quiet community they win their way to a fortune fraudulently withheld, and brighter days dawn for all. The Boston children introduced as a foil are such as never were on sea or land, and the story as a whole cannot be recommended as wholesome.

"WHAT HAPPENED AT OLENBERG." By Clifford Howard. Chicago: The Reilly & Britton Company.

If there is an adult individual anywhere who sometimes wishes it were possible to slip back into the nursery and be told a story, here is a chance. And if it does not make him a child again for half an hour he must indeed

be over-sophisticated. All children younger and older will revel in Olenberg and its delightful people, who maintain a remarkable degree of identity in their highly-colored way. Pappy Grimm who believes his name to be Ebenezer, but always "P. Grimm," the Burgomaster, with his "Gas and molasses!" and like expletives, Pretzel and his inimitable and inevitable rhymes, and the constable—"First thing you know, I'll arrest somebody!"—all these and many others traverse the pages and each is a joy.

There is an incognito princess and a prince who comes into his own in the exact nick of time, and a pretty love story, in the working out of which everybody who is not already good becomes so, and the whole ends merrily with a village dance.

The little extravaganza could very easily be recast into an excellent lawn or drawing room play.

"THE RED FOX'S SON." By Edgar M. Dille. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

The prediction is confidently made, from time to time, that the Zenda type of novel has had its day; and it is true that there is, at present, a greater call for the novel that deals with ethical or social problems. Yet the romance for its own sake never quite loses its hold upon the public. The thrill of the unexpected, the high-handed reversal of all reasonable probabilities, the acceptance of incredible odds and their triumphant vanquishing—these have a perennial charm, and when skillfully wrought into a semblance of fact, command an unflinching circle of readers.

The present tale is of this type. Its scene lies in a mythical Balkan state, not yet aroused by the light of the twentieth century from its medieval sleep. The rightful heir to its throne, himself ignorant of his rank, has been graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and some years later when a new king is to be crowned, takes his former chum—now a medical man—with him to the little kingdom of Bhabazonia to witness the coronation. The curious plot of an unscrupulous duke is uncovered, the daughter, who has been the victim of his ambition, is released to become the American's bride, and the other Pennsylvania University man ascends to the throne of his fathers. The tale displays considerable proficiency in the craft of the romancer.

"THE BIG LEAGUE." By Charles E. Van Loan. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Baseball stories are all much alike, and those comprising this volume cannot be said to possess originality. Yet they are not dull. Amateur players and devotees will enjoy them and that a comparatively insignificant fragment of society that does not frequent the games and whose linguistic accomplishments do not include the pathos of the field, may yet thread its way comprehendingly through the characteristic dialogue with a certain amount of gratification in its physical vigor and racy directness.

Aside from the complete surrender to slang, the tales are clean and in some of them good ideals of moral manhood are recognized.

LITERARY NOTES

QUEED," by Henry S. Harrison, has gone into its seventh impression in this country and its fourth in England. A minority of critics deprecate its unconventional form and style; but all agree that the young journalist must be reckoned with as a story-writer of promise.

E. Phillips Oppenheim denies any power to impart reality to scenes and events taking place in a country in which he has not lived. "Half a dozen thoroughfares and squares in London, a handful of restaurants, the people whom one meets in a single morning, are quite sufficient for more and greater stories than I shall ever write." Nothing ambitious about this as a program of travel and craftsmanship!

A new work on the dominion of Canada by W. L. Griffith to be issued as the next volume in the "All Red" series of which Lincoln, Brown & Co., are the American publishers, has the advantage of being written by the secretary to the high commission of Canada and hence by one in a position to speak authoritatively.

The effect that John Galworthy's play "Justice" has had upon subsequent administrative reform of English penal administration is well known. Recently, in the Maine Legislature, Holman Day's novel, "The Ramrodders," was cited as an authoritative description of conditions in rural communities; and one of the debaters made a chapter from the book a part of his speech and it was spread on the official record of the debate.

Robert Hichens turns from Africa and the holy land to Rome as the scene of action in his forthcoming novel, "The Fruit of the Vine." He will risk more by his venture, since Rome so often has been painted in "word-pictures," whereas Biskra and Judea have not.

The leading article in the August Century, by Robert Haven Schaufier, on "Unique Mount Desert," emphasizes the public spirit that is found there among dwellers who are persons of great wealth, and tells of the far-sighted way in which Hancock county has been made practically a public reservation with

mountain peaks and ponds perpetually open to all comers.

That a complete edition of the writings of the late William Vaughn Moody is soon to be issued is welcome news. It can be brought within a single volume, but the quality will be high. When he passed on he was concentrating his attention on the drama, but he had potentialities as a poet which would have recalled him sooner or later to the realm of activity where he first made his mark.

Few among recent winners of the favor of the American reading public have surpassed the affection felt for Miss L. M. Montgomery, author of "Anne of Green Gables," "Anne of Avonlea," and "The Story Girl," just published by L. C. Page & Co. She has just married a Prince Edward Island clergyman, by name Ewen McDonald, and is now on a honeymoon trip in Europe. She will preside over a manse at Leaskdale, Ontario, after Oct. 1, and a most excellent person for the place she is likely to be.

The London Spectator, in a recent review of a book dealing with "amphibious wars," referred incidentally to Mahan of the United States navy as the man above all others who had made it possible for the average Briton to "understand the vital importance of the British fleet and the vast political and commercial results which followed British victory at Trafalgar." "But for Captain Mahan it would have been impossible for any government to bring in naval estimates amounting to nearly £45,000,000," added the reviewer.

The Bungei Iin Kwai—a literary guild of supreme rank—announces that it is to stand sponsor for translations into Japanese of "The Divine Comedy" of Dante, Goethe's "Faust," Cervantes' "Don Quixote," and the Sanskrit "Ramayana." Translators of eminence are to be selected.

It will be possible soon to obtain a uniform complete edition of the works of W. D. Howells. Negotiations with other publishers have at last enabled Harper & Brothers to issue a definitive collection of the writings of the dean of American novelists and critics. Mr. Howells consenting, he has lavished considerable care in making the biographical and bibliographical aspects of the series as accurate and complete as possible, and the publishers have done their part with typography and artistic decoration.

If the Eibun Tsushin correctly describes conditions in Japan, there is a marked decline of interest in substantial literature; and very little is coming from the presses that recalls in quality or tone the achievements of an earlier day. Blame is attached to popular interest in material things, and adjustment to the popular demand by authors who give the people what they want rather than what they need.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the speech delivered recently by Attorney-General Wickersham before the Minnesota bar on the regulation of prices of products by the government.

NEW YORK HERALD—Attorney-General Wickersham apparently agrees with Judge Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, that federal officials should be empowered not only to supervise all interstate business, but to fix the prices of all commodities that enter into it—that is to say, of everything.

With a federal commission to fix the prices of everything a few giant corporations would only have to fix the commission and the American people would be properly fixed. We would then need only to have another horde of federal appointees to pry into every man's private affairs to fix the amount he should be taxed on his income "from whatever source derived"—from hard earned savings, the work of his brain or his daily labor—to make us all happy citizens of a thoroughly remodeled "free republic!"

NEW YORK PRESS—Mr. Wickersham's object is clear enough. He wants to give the idea that all the nation's resources in the war against unlawful monopoly have been exhausted, and that we have no choice except to make unlawful monopoly lawful and submit to its domination with such relief from its greed as an interstate industrial commission can afford. The attorney-general is eager to escape the consequences of his failure to put the violators of the Sherman law in jail, and his present proposition has no other purpose.

NEW YORK POST—To enter upon a regime of government fixing of prices would be to acknowledge defeat in the anti-monopoly fight. We may have to come to that some time; but to talk of it glibly as a thing that we have all along been pretty near is to substitute a legal fiction for a vital reality. Before beginning to entertain such a notion as a matter for practical consideration, a tremendous case would have to be made out for its necessity. It would have to be a terrific burden indeed to justify that plunge into the deep waters of paternalism as a possible means of escape from it. But his speech is not the first example which we have had recently of public men talking on great and novel questions of national policy in a way better suited to the role of the nimble essayist than to that of the responsible statesman.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

MALDEN

The vacation school at Bell Rock park opened today under the direction of Miss Ida B. McKenzie.

The street and water commission received word today that the Boston Elevated Railway Company has agreed to pave between the rails of the new tracks being laid on Pleasant street.

The Rev. Laurens J. Birney, pastor of the Center Methodist church, preached his last sermon there yesterday forenoon. He has been elected dean of the theological school at Boston University. The new pastor, the Rev. Lucius H. Bugbee of Brookline will assume his duties here in a few weeks.

The board of aldermen will hold a special meeting Tuesday evening.

ROCKLAND

The work of laying the mains from South Weymouth to Rockland was begun this morning by the Old Colony Gas Company.

Bertram Faunce of Abington has succeeded Stephen D. Adams as director of the choir of the First Baptist church. Relief corps day will be observed next Wednesday by members of Hartsuff, W. R. C., when they will entertain the members of the post, the S. of V. and friends at Island grove, Abington.

STONEHAM

The following have been named as non-commissioned officers of company H, sixth regiment: J. McGale, Jr., James H. McGrath, George H. Sutton, sergeants; Harley C. Dushane, Lauren M. Hibbard, Chester Graham, Ernest N. Thibodeau and Orrin O. Weeks, corporals. The board of registrars of voters has organized with H. H. Richardson as chairman and George N. Green, town clerk, as secretary.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The Congregationalists and the Methodists united in a union service Sunday evening at the Union Congregational church. The Rev. Edward C. Winslow spoke.

It is probable that the summer outing of the old Bridgewater Historical Society will be held at Sachems Rock in this town.

NORWELL

The selectmen have been notified that the work of widening and straightening Jacobs avenue at the junction of Prospect street will begin soon. The District No. 2 school building, which has not been occupied for a number of years, is being repaired and will be opened for school purposes in the fall.

EVERETT

The board of aldermen sent a letter to the Boston Elevated railway today asking the road to replace the old rails on Main street and Broadway along that section where the new permanent pavement will be laid this summer. Ground is being staked off for the new addition to the Parlin memorial library.

LEXINGTON

The entering freshmen class at the Lexington high school will number over 70, making the largest class ever in the school.

The program for next year is now being prepared for the Old Belfry Club by the program committee. The season will open about the middle of October.

READING

The Union Congregational church and Sunday school of North Reading will have an outing at Bass Point, Thursday.

The town baseball nine will play the United Shoe Machinery Company team at Beverly, Aug. 5, and at Hyannis Aug. 11 and 12.

PROHIBITION LOSSES IN TEXAS

AUSTIN, Tex.—By the narrow margin of 7000 votes out of a total vote cast of approximately 500,000, the prohibitionists lost their contest in this state. A few scattering counties still unheard from probably will increase the anti-prohibition majority to about 7500.

That the results of the election mean that T. M. Campbell, late Governor, will be U. S. Senator J. W. Bailey's opponent at the next election, and that Governor Colquitt will have formidable opposition for any position to which he aspires, now seems assured.

MAINE SCHOOL FUND \$1,481,350.19

AUGUSTA, Me.—The Maine state common school funds, not including moneys for high schools or for superintendency work, will this year be \$1,481,350.19. Of this amount \$23,028.02 is for "equalization funds" to aid very poor towns, \$677,670.18 is to be distributed among the towns according to valuation, and \$780,051.99 is to be distributed among the towns in proportion to their persons of school age.

HANOVER S. OF V. FIELD DAY

The annual field day of the Nelson Lowell camp, Sons of Veterans, of Hanover, will be held on the Curtis school grounds on Main street, North Hanover, on the afternoon and evening of Aug. 12. The camps in the neighboring towns have been invited.

WHITE MOUNTAIN BOULEVARD

BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—A boulevard 25 feet wide from Franconia Notch to Crawford Notch will be built this summer as a memorial to the late John Anderson.

WAKEFIELD

The selectmen have ordered another tank containing 800 gallons of asphaltum and in response to a petition from residents of the junction district will treat Main street from Nahant street to the Harts hill metropolitan reservation the latter part of the week.

The school committee will have a meeting Wednesday night to choose a superintendent to succeed J. H. Carfrey. There are 40 candidates. At the same meeting contracts will be awarded for painting, kalsomining and repairing in the Montrose, Greenwood, Hamilton and Hurd schools.

NEWTON

Receipts from the branches of the Boston postal district in this city show a gain during the past year over the 12 months preceding, according to the annual report of Postmaster Mansfield. The receipts of the local branch for the year which ended July 1 last are: Auburndale, \$9953.71; Chestnut Hill, \$6761.68; Newton, \$24,483.70; Newton Center, \$17,125.34; Newton Highlands, \$7,408.93; Newton Lower Falls, \$2693.96; Newton Upper Falls, \$5466.81; Newtonville, \$13,264.92; Waban, \$1808.80; West Newton, \$17,268.55.

ARLINGTON

The vacation school at the Russell school building will close Aug. 9. An exhibition of all the work will probably be held on the closing day in the school building.

The school committee has decided that owing to congestion there can be no ninth grade at the high school building this year, so the pupils from the Russell school will have to go to either the Locke or Crosby schools. This arrangement will be continued until there are additional school accommodations in the Russell or high school buildings.

NEEDHAM

With yesterday's services the First Parish church and Sunday school closed until September.

Mill No. 2 of the William Carter Company at Needham Heights began on a 45-hour per week schedule today, working nine hours each of the first five days. Mill No. 1 will run full time as usual.

Two new fire alarm boxes were put into service today at the junction of Fisher street and Central avenue and at the corner of Great Plain and Harris avenues.

REVERE

After the public meeting of advertising men in Boston closes, next week Thursday, a train will take the visitors from Ropes wharf to the Point of Pines, at Revere beach, where a clam bake will be served for 3000 persons and later a display of fireworks will be given which will represent an outlay of \$1000.

BRIDGEWATER

Leonard K. Wood for the last seven years flagman at the Plymouth street crossing has resigned and accepted a place on the New York Central in West Albany, N. Y.

The Rev. Charles R. Powers of Randolph, a former pastor here, preached at both services at the Baptist church yesterday.

HANOVER

Senator Melvin S. Nash of this town is to take out nomination papers for councillor from this district.

The West Hanover fire department has appointed a committee to make arrangements for a lawn party.

MEDFORD

Announcement was made today by Joseph J. Donahue of this city that he will be a candidate for the democratic nomination for senator from this district.

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| CALIFORNIA Los Angeles—Hotel Lankershim. San Francisco—Hotel St. Francis. San Francisco—Hotel Normandie. | PENNSYLVANIA Philadelphia—Aldine Hotel. |
| COLORADO Denver—St. James Hotel. | TEXAS San Antonio—The Gunter. |
| IDAHO Boise—The Owyhee. | VIRGINIA Fortress Monroe—Hotel Chamberlin. |
| ILLINOIS Chicago—Grand Pacific Hotel. | WASHINGTON Spokane—Hotel Victoria. |
| LOUISIANA New Orleans—The St. Charles. | WISCONSIN Milwaukee—Hotel Maryland. |
| MAINE Portland—Hotel Falmouth. | |
| MICHIGAN Grand Rapids—The Herkimer Hotel. | |

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WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

THE DEAREST PLACE

I know the dearest little place,
All sunny fair,
And there's no other spot I find
Would go, but there!

"Oh, is it sea, or hill, or stream,
Or desert wide?"
You ask. "And will its days be sweet
And calm beside?"

And then I laugh. "I do not know,
Nor do I care.
The dearest spot, and you come, too,
Is—anywhere!"
—Claire Wallace Elynn, in Ainslee.

MISSIS HIS OPPORTUNITY

Many a man who gets out of the wilderness is sorry he didn't remain and form a lumber combine.—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

PREFERS THE WINNING SIDE

"Are you going to join the new progressive party?"
"I didn't have to. I belong to the winners."—Baltimore American.

MONEY GOES A LONG WAY

"They tell me that the Swedes are very thrifty," said Dawson. "They make a little money go a great way."
"You bet they do," said Dubbleigh. "They send pretty nearly all they get back to Sweden—that's a good 6000 miles, isn't it?"—Judge.

WHERE IS HE?

What has become of the old-fashioned man who went to a picnic and sat down on a custard pie?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

BEACH GOSSIP

What are the wild waves saying?
Maybe that I can't afford
The thirty a week I am paying
For board.
—Washington Herald.

MEXICANS PLAN OIL TANK FLEET

LOS ANGELES—The Mexican Petroleum Company will have an oil tank fleet that will operate between the Mexican fields and all Atlantic markets, if the present plans of the company are carried out.

Construction in the near future of two vessels of 55,000 barrels capacity, at an approximate cost of \$900,000, is contemplated.

On the success of these ships will depend the construction of eight or 10 vessels of a similar type, as it is estimated by the officials of the company that no less than 10 or 12 tank steamers will be necessary to take care of the export trade, which is in its infancy.

STUDY NEW YORK BRAKE ADEQUACY

NEW YORK—Commissioner Eustis presided at a hearing held recently instituted by the public service commission concerning the adequacy of the brakes generally used on surface cars. All the street railroads were represented either by experts or by counsel. The general ground taken by all was that air brakes were preferable on the heavier cars in all cases, but that in many instances the hand brakes were sufficient for the lighter cars.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTING

AUTOMOBILE PAINT "shops of quality" are few; this is one. C. N. CURRIER, 130 Brookside ave., Jamaica Plain.

AWNINGS AND WINDOW SHADES

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Lynn, Mass.

NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

APPRAISING REAL ESTATE

Insurance companies are making very stringent appraisements for real estate loans these days, not wishing to take chances on a slump in values. Great care is necessary in making safe valuations. There are no hard and fast rules available for the valuation of real estate. Such rules would result in valuations as unequal and inequitable as those usually made for taxation, says Bonds and Mortgages.

In valuing real estate of any sort anywhere the essential qualification is a keen sense of intelligent discrimination. This can only be acquired by study and experience. It is sometimes well said, "Valuations, after all, are a matter of temperament."

One should understand himself, know his bias of mind, comprehend his limitations in order to be fair in any case. One man is an optimist; another is a pessimist, forecasting nothing but disaster; neither can be a good appraiser unless he knows and allows for his own bias. There should be but one standard of valuation in a man's mind. The purpose of the valuation should not be considered by the appraiser. The leeway, which may lie in the mind of the appraiser as between a full and a conservative valuation should not be wide and should be discreetly avoided. To value property at \$5000 for sale and at \$10,000 for condemnation is simply dishonest.

The improvements upon land are to be valued separately and different classes of buildings cannot be subjected to the same rules. For instance, factory property and business blocks may be valued on an estimated amount per cubic foot of ascertained dimension. With residences it becomes more a matter of judgment of the appraiser of the market demand for such a residence at the time. In moderate priced residences, which may readily be rented for a fair return on the investment, the income value is an important factor. In costly homes, which would yield but a very small income relative to the cost, the rental is a less potent consideration.

It is never safe or fair to value improved property merely by adding together the separate valuation of the land and the buildings. This is a case where two and two do not make four. The suitability of a building to the land it stands on must be considered. It sometimes happens that a lot is damaged by the improvement on it. Finally, it must be remembered that values fluctuate widely and prices still more widely. An owner who needs money may be forced to sell below the real value, or a man who wants one piece of property may pay an extravagant price for it. Necessity does not

make values. No rules can dispense with the exercise of sound practical judgment.

SOUTH BOSTON SALE

The store and tenement property at 505 East Sixth street, South Boston, has been sold for Robert W. Dodge. The estate is rated at \$3600, \$1000 being on the lot which contains 2400 square feet. The purchaser, James Welch, buys for investment through the Massachusetts Realty Company, Carney building.

OTHER REALTY ITEMS

Potter's hotel at 2139 to 2143 Washington street, Roxbury, has been sold to Fred F. Blanchard, trustee of the Associated Trust, which will raise the present structure and erect an attractive modern building to cost about \$100,000. The property is one of the most historic in that section. There is a large lot of land. The title was given by the Trask estate.

Richard C. Sanders of Providence has sold to William G. MacLeod of Cambridge the properties known as Dow block in Central square, Stoneham, and Central block on Central street, adjoining. Dow block is a four-story brick and stone structure containing the post-office, gas light company office, etc., on the ground floor, with G. A. R. and other rooms above. Central block is a one-story block of four stores. The total assessed valuation was \$32,900. The broker was George H. Mahady.

CHARLESTOWN LAND SOLD

An important sale of Charlestown real estate has just gone to record at the Suffolk registry of deeds, involving 111,500 square feet of land on Main street, near Cambridge, of which 65,500 square feet are flats. The assessment is \$46,300. Nathan F. Tufts grants title to Reginald L. Brown.

OTHER LOCAL SALES TODAY

In the Back Bay district Luther O. Straw has sold to Celia Edelstein the three-story brick structure and 2236 square feet of land at 7 Aberdeen street, near Beacon street. The land's share of the total assessment of \$12,700 is \$3400.

A West Roxbury sale today takes the frame house and lot, containing 12,000 square feet of land, located at 90 Hastings street, junction of Montview street. The assessors' valuation is \$7600, including \$3000 on the lot. Rose B. Keough purchases from Sarah A. Dennis, et al. In the south end of the city proper Lewis P. Kaufman, et al., have sold to Mildred Bower the three-story and basement, well front brick house at 13 St. Charles street, near Chandler street, all taxed on \$5900, of which amount

the 1390 square feet of land in the lot carries \$2400.

A frame house and 3800 square feet of land at 37 Randolph road, near Hollingsworth street, Dorchester, have been sold by John G. Roshorburgh to Richard Eplegate. The total valuation is \$2800.

THE WEEK'S BUSINESS

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following comparative entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ended July 22:

| | 1911. | 1910. | 1909. |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| No. transfers | 149 | 472 | 467 |
| No. mortgages | 219 | 298 | 198 |
| Amat. mortgages | \$993,566 | \$1,372,677 | \$898,763 |
| Daily details follow: | | | |
| July 17 | 107 | 54 | \$109,200 |
| July 18 | 53 | 30 | 134,523 |
| July 19 | 67 | 26 | 112,961 |
| July 20 | 96 | 51 | 350,420 |
| July 21 | 75 | 37 | 164,352 |
| July 22 | 51 | 21 | 65,523 |
| Total | 449 | 219 | \$605,866 |

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS
Latest recorded transfers are taken from the files of the Real Estate Exchange as follows:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Luther G. Straw to Celia Edelstein, Aberdeen st., q. 81.
Lewis P. Kaufman et al. to Mildred W. Bower, St. Charles st., q. 81.
SOUTH BOSTON
Catherine M. Keough to Apollonia Markens, Lark st., d. 8000.
EAST BOSTON
George F. MacPherson et al. to Horatio B. Alden, Meridian and Liverpool sts., d. 8279.

ROXBURY
Catherine E. McNamee to Willard Welsh, Coventry st., d. 81.
DORCHESTER
Wellington Holbrook et al. to Mrs. Mary Blaney, Eliot and Washburn sts., d. 81.

John D. Graham to William E. Wight, Juliette st., 4 lots, q. 81.
John G. Roshorburgh to Richard Eplegate, Randolph rd., w. 81.

WEST ROXBURY
Securities Real Estate Trust to Francis J. Elbert, Nut st. and North ave., q. 81.
Same to Frank M. Needham, Keystone st., d. 81.

Same to John A. Johnson et al., New Haven st., q. 81.
Willard P. Whitmore, tr., to Frederick W. Whitmore, Jr., Florence st., d. 81.

The same to Frederick P. Wahlgren, Florence st. and West 1011 rd., d. 81.
The same to Josephine U. Duffa, Florence st. and Wesley rd., d. 81.

The same to Joseph U. Firth rd., d. 81.
The same to Charles F. Sefton, Murray Hill rd., d. 81.

The same to Albert E. Stowers, Malvern rd., q. 81.
John G. Gersofski to John E. Andrews, School and Copple sts., q. 81.

John E. Andrews to Jennie Gersofski, School and Copple sts., q. 81.
Montview and Hastings sts., w. 81.
Fergus Land Co. to Robert Ferguson et al., Park View st., d. 81.

The same to Frank McMillen, Park View rd., q. 81.
BRIGHTON
Charles B. Collar to G. Irving G. Foss, Faneuil st., q. 81.

CHARLESTOWN
Nathan F. Tufts to Reginald L. Brown, Main st., q. 81.
Reginald L. Brown to Fannie L. Bradley, Main st., q. 81.

CHELSEA
Frank M. Sagasse to Alfonso Impemba, Maverick st., q. 81.
Fred R. Dyar, mortgage, to Ella E. Morse, Fifth and Vale sts., d. 81.

Carmine Dell Abadia, mortgage, to Carmine Dell Abadia, Beacon st., d. 81.
Weymouth Savings bank, mortgage, to E. Weymouth Savings Bank, Pembroke st., d. 81.

REVERE
Agnes M. Burke to Alice G. Horan, Beech st., Revere Beach Parkway, Broadway, q. 81.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Beacon st., 1936, ward 25; Geo. W. Johnson, Jas. G. Hutchinson; brick tenements.
Sutherland rd., 37, ward 25; same; same.
Byron st., 64, ward 1; A. G. Gushong; S. S. 8, 8, Lev; wood dwelling.
Dunster rd., 72, ward 23; Robert T. Fowler, Murray & Hutchinson; wood dwelling.

Hyde Park ave., 450-456, ward 23; H. M. Rambach, A. J. Carpenter, Jr.; wood store.
Medford st., 325, ward 4; Railroad Wharf & Storage Co.; J. M. Andrews & Son; wood storage of lumber.

REVERE BATH TENT WELL PATRONIZED
Patrons of the new tent bathhouse at Revere indicated their appreciation on Sunday when 682 persons took advantage of the facilities offered. It is estimated that 150,000 visited the beach.

The cost at the tent is only 5 cents, as compared with 25 cents at the brick bathhouse.

The tent opened at 10 a. m. and there was a steady patronage all day. The bathhouse figures for Sunday were 5802; last week, 6370. About 50,000 persons visited Nantasket Sunday, reaching nearly the July 4 figure.

WONDERLAND NOW VALUED AT \$150,000
Following the hearing before the Middlesex county commissioners the board of assessors of Revere has agreed to reduce the assessed valuation of the Wonderland Park property at Revere Beach from \$350,000 to \$150,000, a reduction which was approved by the county commissioners.

MANY ENTERED IN SCOTS' GAMES
Numerous entries for both the amateur and professional athletic contests in the track and field events of the Scots' outing, to be held Aug. 5 at Caledonian grove in West Roxbury under the auspices of the Caledonian Club have been received by Peter Niven of 1410 Tremont street.

NEW BRIDGE FOR GREENFIELD
GREENFIELD, Mass., — The wooden bridge over the tracks of the Fitchburg division on the plain beyond the fair grounds was burned Sunday. It will be replaced at once by a steel or cement bridge. The burning of the bridge causes the travel between Greenfield and West Deerfield to go by the way of Newton street.

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

REAL ESTATE

READ the Kennerly Park, Nantasket Beach, circular for 1911; it tells of the improvements now being made at Kennerly, including the great sea wall, the great lagoon, the new town hall, postoffice, etc. If you wish to receive the full advantages of these improvements buy a cottage site now; cash or easy terms, address DEPT. C-1 Beacon st., room 39, Boston, Mass.

PROFITABLE FARM LANDS
For our list of improved and unimproved farms for sale in the Berkshires, Ozarks, Delightful climate; high altitude; rich soil; splendid water. P. C. McCLELLAND & CO., 1139 First National Bank, Chicago, Ill.

CAMBRIDGE REAL ESTATE
ARTHUR R. HENDERSON & CO.
HARVARD SQUARE
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

BE SURE and read the Kennerly Park, Nantasket Beach, circular, now being distributed here; it tells how and when you can make money and make it quickly. Address DEPT. C, No. 1 Beacon st., room 39, Boston, Mass.

WOLLASTON REAL ESTATE for sale and to let. L. WILLIAMS & CO., 75 Beale st., near depot.

REAL ESTATE—COLORADO

DENVER, COLORADO
Mark J. Bennett
REAL ESTATE
CARE OF PROPERTY
345 RAILWAY EXCHANGE BLDG.

REAL ESTATE—CLEVELAND
FOR SALE—East End property in Cleveland, O.; a well-built, attractive and comfortable modern house, 10 rooms and bath; located in best part of the city. Description and terms given upon applying to 712 Williams bldg., Cleveland, O., or S. 327, Monitor Office.

REAL ESTATE—WASHINGTON
FOR SALE—By owner, lot 60x135, near Cherry Chase Circle, 1/2 block from Capitol; southern exposure; forest shade, 1818 Evans bldg., Washington, D. C. Main 2215.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES
Money waiting for loans: 1 and 2-family houses; farms; lots; building lots; etc. See Mr. HERRICK, 15 State st., room 76. Tel. 6764 Main.

INSURANCE
SAMUEL GRAHAM, Insurance in All Its Branches, 29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST. CHICAGO.

ARCHITECTS
ROBERT BROWN WINTHROP-REVERE-SEA SPECIALTIES
House and Church Work; Interiors; Furniture; Decorations; Water Colors. Tel. 121 W. Wintthrop.

SUMMER ROOMS AND BOARD
BOARDERS for July, Aug. and Sept. at the Bay View; coolest spot on the Maine coast. Rates \$8-\$10. F. A. Carleton, Prop.

SALARY INCREASE OF \$2,000,000 FOR LETTER CARRIERS
WASHINGTON—Promotions of post-office clerks and city letter carriers, which carry increases in salaries approximating \$2,000,000 a year, have been ordered by the postmaster-general.

Orders were also issued for promotions in the railway mail service which will total \$175,000 a year. Those increases are in addition to the increase for rural mail carriers totaling \$4,000,000 a year, which became effective July 1.

The four great groups of postal employees have received increases in pay aggregating \$6,000,000 during the current fiscal year.

J. B. HAMMOND ON WORLD CRUISE IN SMALL YACHT
NEW YORK—A small craft, called the Lounger II, in command of Captain Into, left here Sunday for a world cruise, to last several years.

The yacht is owned by James B. Hammond, the typewriter manufacturer, and draws only three feet of water. She is only 95 feet long, with a 16-foot beam, but her builders declare she is steady, even if she has a big automobile lashed in a specially built cockpit.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS
The Elwell Parker Electric Company of Cleveland, O., has a representative showing its Buckwalter electric truck to General Baggage Agent George F. Ingalls at the South station.

The private Pullman car Olympia, occupied by George H. Frasier and party, passed through Boston during the night en route from Philadelphia, Pa., to Bar Harbor, Me., via the Pennsylvania, New Haven and Boston & Maine roads.

The Readville shops of the New Haven road are receiving for tests and final service inspection 100 steel coaches from the Pennsylvania Standard Car Works for New York and Stamford suburban traffic.

The Boston & Albany and New Haven roads inaugurated summer sleeping car service today.

The Big Four Railway private car 403 occupied by Assistant General Manager George Worcester and family arrived at the South station today from Cincinnati, O., headquarters over the New York Central lines.

Henry C. Frick in the private car Westmoreland will pass through Boston tonight en route from Prides Crossing, Mass., to New York city.

The private car Signet occupied by Henry C. Litton and party passed through Boston early this morning en route from Chicago to Portsmouth, N. H.

SUMMER PROPERTY

HAYDENVILLE, MASS.
Fine country home, center of village, six miles by trolley from Northampton; 1 1/2 acres, 10 rooms, steam heat, plumbing, electric lights, town water, rich garden, beautiful lawn and shrubbery; fruit trees; large circular piazza; stable; tar walks; new; cash or easy terms, address DEPT. C-1 Beacon st., room 39, Boston, Mass.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AT PEAK'S ISLAND, commanding a beautiful view of the harbor and islands; 4 sleeping rooms, living, dining room, kitchen, fireplace, broad verandas, all screened, antique furnishings; will let reasonable for balance of season. Apply W. A. MacPherson, Flattery bldg., Portland, Me.

NO. SCITUATE BEACH—Ocean front, furnished house suitable for rest house or club. Address MARY H. NOURSE, Arlington Heights.

SMALL SUITE of desirable upper rooms for light housekeeping; ref. required. 1 Union Park, Boston. Suite 3.

FINANCIAL

FOR SALE
Canadian and U. S. Patents for Invention, Automatic Sash Fasteners. For information, address MRS. S. E. STREETER, 535 Broadway, Patterson, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET
NEW APARTMENT TO SUBLET
GOOD 7-ROOM APARTMENT, new and comfortable, second floor, large rooms, front and back piazzas; gas and electric lights, gas range, hot water heat. Rent, \$40 month for July and August, \$50 month beginning Sept. 1. 16 University road, suite 2, J. L. BRUCE, Tel. Back Bay 4330.

TO SUIT FOR 3 MONTHS FROM AUG. 19—A very desirable furnished suite of 4 rooms, also bath and kitchenette; new furniture; all conveniences, including telephone; references required. Address T. 325, Monitor Office.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT—Second and third floors, 6 large rooms and bath; best locality. No. 25 Hamilton st., Dorchester; \$25 month. Key on first floor.

APARTMENTS TO LET—CHICAGO
3014 BOWSWORTH AVE., Chicago, 2d fl. —Married couple, with furniture for five or six rooms, would like to share steam-heated flat on North Side with congenial people.

APARTMENTS—LOS ANGELES
CRESTHOLM APARTMENTS, 638 W. First st., Los Angeles, Cal.—Nicely furnished housekeeping apartments; reasonable rates; walking distance.

STUDIO TO LET—NEW YORK
FURNISHED LARGE STUDIO, also small room; bath; hot Oct. 1, \$60; electric gas; good front. Phone Columbia 1719 BAKER, The Stonehall, cor. Broadway and 72d.

TO LET FURNISHED
TWO connecting rooms and bath; conveniently and pleasantly situated; references. LINCOLN, 234 W. 85th st., New York city. Telephone Schuyler 4064.

BOARDERS WANTED—NEW YORK
PRIVATE FAMILY with two boarders. Address S. cor. 16th and Kalma sts., Kismet Park, Flushing, L. I. Pretty parked residence section; convenient to New York.

PRINTING AND DEVELOPING

KODAKS
PARTICULAR AMATEURS:
U. S. Mails are prompt and reliable. FILMS reach me from all parts of the country and will receive prompt and personal attention.

JOHN A. CUSHMAN
Film Expert
363 Washington Street, Dorchester Center, Mass.
Phone Dor. 73-M.
We call for and deliver developing or printing anywhere in Boston proper.

ROOMS
GAINSBORO ST., 84, suite 4—Comfortable furnished front room; modern conveniences; tel. con.; table board near.

HEMENWAY ST., 103, suite 1—Pleasant outside room in front suite; modern conveniences; gentleman preferred; good transportation.

NEWBURY ST., 9—Overlooking Public Garden, lovely furnished rooms; hot and cold water; tel.; tourists accommodated. References.

ST. BOWDISH ST., 136, cor. Cumberland st.—Large airy rooms, summer rates, tourists accommodated. Tel. B. 5137 M.

THE LONGWOOD
BROOKLINE, 107-108 Beacon st.—Large, well furnished, cool rooms, with or without board; exclusive neighborhood; convenient to all points of interest, by street, or else. Tourists accm. Summer prices. Telephone B. B. 4331-M.

TO LET—Two front rooms on Montfort st., furnished, including piano; meals if desired. Telephone B. B. 4331-M.

BOARD AND ROOMS
COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, Inc.
BEACON HILL—Rooms with hot water, shower bath, \$6 to \$8 per week; rooms, private bath, \$10 to \$12; transient \$1; temporary hotel.

EAST MILTON—Board and room, modern house, 3 min. from station, 20 min. from South terminal; open country; fine air; good table; small family; adults only. Telephone Milton 236-V.

EXCELLENT, homelike board and rooms in private family, with top-by-the-Sea. Address U. 208, Monitor Office.

GAINSBORO ST., 102, SUITE 2
TABLE BOARD
NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS.

BOARDERS WANTED
WANTED—Aged lady to board; good food; pleasant room. Address L. A. C. 77 Pearson ave., West Somerville, Mass.

ROOMS—NEW YORK
ROOMS, well furnished, light, airy; convenient to all sections of city. MISS DENISON, 74 West 92d st., New York city.

BOARD AND ROOMS—NEW YORK
CENTRAL PARK WEST, 371, cor. 97th st.—Single and double rooms; table board; dining room top floor; elevator service; summer prices. A. K. DICK.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Paper Towels
The Paper Towel is the Ideal Article for Public Use.
Cheaper than the common towel. Convenient and Sanitary. Clean towel every time. Should be used everywhere.

In HOTELS, FACTORIES, OFFICES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS and SCHOOLS. Try it in the HOME KITCHEN. —A BOON FOR—
PICNICERS YACHTING CAMPERS OUT AUTOMOBILING and ALL OUTINGS.

In Rolls 12 in. wide, of about 500 ft., \$1.25 each. Fixture and counter, 33c. 50c each. Pkg. of 500 towels, 12x18, \$1.50. Manufactured by

STONE & FORSYTH
67 Kingston St. Telephone Oxford 2754
ALL KINDS OF PAPER AND TWINE

TENTS
WE make them; send for our "rock-bottom" price list; if you live in or near Boston you will profitably call and see our goods. W. N. WILLIS, 281 Broadway, Everett, Mass., 5 min. from Sullivan sq.

AN ELECTRIC SANTO VACUUM CLEANER, to let by day, \$3. 8 Holt ave., Worcester, Mass. Tel. 7081.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
The "CURLA"
Soft rubber hair curler. Ties, curls, crimps, waves and all styles. No wires, bone or metal. Being soft rubber only, it is great for children. Will curl all styles or 2c sent by mail. Three sizes. Three colors. Write for home agency plan.

MERKHAM TRADING COMPANY
Sole Mfrs., 7 W. 22nd St., New York City.

MRS. BUTTERFIELD will resume her dressmaking at Holt ave., Worcester, Mass. Harbors Crossing car. Tel. 7081.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS
ENDORSED by some pure food authorities, expert chemists, chefs and housekeepers than any other. EXTRACT in the U. S. A. "SAFE".

ROOFING
Established 1884. Tel. Graceland 3068
Geo. A. Kyle
Shingle Roofing
Layer of Prepared Roofings
730 BELMONT AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

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ALBAN ANDREWS
Trade-Mark Copyright Patents.
84 State St., Boston.

LEX N. MITCHELL, Lawyer
PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.
EDWARD EVERETT TAYLOR, 630 H. W. Hellman bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.; phones 4440, Main 5101.

FREDERICK A. BANGS, LAWYER
322 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

ELIJAH C. WOOD, Attorney and Counselor
218 La Salle st., Chicago.

CHARLES G. BROWN, Attorney and Counselor at Law
204-205 Piper Building, Baltimore.

WILLIAM C. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor at Law
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

DENTISTRY
DR. BRADFORD NELSON POWELL
101 TREMONT STREET
ROOM 318 BOSTON, MASS.

DR. WILL J. BROWNLEE
Tel. Oakland 2067.
The Kenwood Hotel, CHICAGO.

THOMAS REID, D. D. S.
15 E. Washington St., CHICAGO.
Tel. Central 1000.

DR. C. FRANKLIN HARTT
1006 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO.
Phone Central 5891.

CARL A. SCHULZ, D. D. S.
Suite 200, Olivia Bldg., opp. Central High School, Lindell 5130, Delmar 3190, St. Louis.

A. L. VAN ARSDALL, D. D. S.
500 Commerce Building, Both Philadelphia and Kansas City.

A DENTIST in any city will be benefited by having his professional card appear in this column. Ten cents per line per insertion.

RESTAURANTS
South Station Restaurant
ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people; no reservations.
J. G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

SHOPPING—NEW YORK
THE SHOPPING STUDIO, 247 West 76th st., NEW YORK CITY—Shopping of all kinds for or with customers; satisfaction guaranteed; NO CHARGE; booklet sent.

BUSINESS NEEDS
BOND LETTER HEADS.
\$1.75 per 1000 in 5000 lots.
E. R. KEELER, 60 New St., New York.

FOR SALE
FOR SALE—Man's white broadcloth suit, with extra trousers; collar and cuffs; size 38; cost \$80; sold \$15. Phone HIGLEY, Lake View, 4101, Chicago.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN TO FREE "WANT" ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

These advertisements are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

CARETAKER, MOTHER'S HELPER or useful companion, would go South in winter. MARY E. HILLS, 37 Tremont St., Middlebury, Vt.

CASHIER, accustomed to handling large sums of money, desires position, whole or part time. MRS. JENNIE MERRITT, 121 Myrtle St., Boston.

CASHIER, office work, lives in Orient Heights (21), single, \$8.50 per week, good references. Mention No. 5538. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. 2606.

CHAMBERMAID OR SECOND MAID position in desired by young English woman. MISS MARY WADSWORTH, 32 Orange St., Stamford, Conn.

CLERK—High school graduate (19), experienced in office work, where there is chance of advancement; has knowledge of stenography. MARGARET MILLS, 16 Vinton St., Boston.

COMPANION DESIRES position anywhere in New England; good sewer and mender; can also do clerical work; no household work. MRS. J. M. BAKER, 18 Greenwich St., Boston.

COMPANION—Refined, agreeable American woman desires position as companion; good sewer, mender, and general housework; can do clerical work. W. S. HART, 442 Huntington Ave., Boston.

COMPOSITOR would like position in book or out; book or newspaper, preferred; paper; old experienced worker; reasonable salary. Address MRS. MAY R. WARNER, 360 Dudley St., Dorchester, Mass.

COOK, Protestant, thoroughly experienced, economical cook and housekeeper; position in home or hotel; good references; no laundry work. MRS. A. C. HANDY, Wellesley, Mass.

COOK wants situation; very capable woman; Nova Scotia; good references; no shore or country. Apply to MISS MCGEE, HAN'S EMP. AGENCY, 126 Mass. Ave., cor. Boylston, Boston.

COOK and second girl; sisters; capable; neat. Apply to MISS MCGEE, HAN'S EMP. AGENCY, 126 Mass. Ave., cor. Boylston, Boston.

COOK, French, excellent cook, caterer, manager, large or small household; willing and economical; desires position in home or hotel; good references; no shore or country. Apply to MISS MCGEE, HAN'S EMP. AGENCY, 126 Mass. Ave., cor. Boylston, Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

LAUNDRESS, Protestant woman, wishes washing and ironing and take home; first-class work done. MRS. JENNIE MERRITT, 121 Myrtle St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, desires day's work or laundry to take home. N. WATERS, 684 Shawmut Ave., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, Swedish; with good references; does very fine work and is very satisfactory in every way; has excellent references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston St., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS (colored) would like work. MISS JENNIE SMITH, 19 Windsor St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, Swedish, wishes more work to do at home; experienced all kinds of fine work; will call. Tel. 1564-W. MISS MATILDA LAWSON, 363 Washington St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, work at home or day work. C. PELLAM, 87 East Lenox St., Boston.

MAID—Reliable girl desires position at home or cooking. G. PELLAM, 87 East Lenox St., Boston.

MAID (colored) wants bachelor's apartment to care for, or morning's work. AGNES BROWN, 42 Albion St., suite 1, Boston.

MAID desires position in small family in Roxbury or Dorchester; Protestant. HELEN BARTON, 3 Alexander St., Roxbury, Mass.

MAID (Protestant) wishes general housework in small family; is excellent cook; has experience and good references; wants good wages; in Roxbury, Dorchester or Cambridge. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston St., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

MAID (young) wants light general housework in small family; is intelligent; willing to learn; is bright and intelligent; willing to learn. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston St., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER, American Protestant woman, desires position in refined home or settlement work; references as to character and ability. MRS. D. C. FREEMAN, 25 Glenarm St., Dorchester, Mass.

MANICURIST desires work. MISS LILLIAN WALSH, 179 Summer St., Boston.

MATRON desires position as managing housekeeper in hotel or school; lady of refinement and experienced. JULIA A. DOWNE, 156 Salisbury Rd., Brookline, Mass.

MIDDLE-AGED LADY would like to care for apartment a few hours each week; good cook; would cook single lady's apartment. MRS. H. GORDON, 411 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN wants light work, cooking or other work; good references. MRS. J. DARLING, 396 Dorchester St., Boston.

MILLINER (25) desires position as saleswoman and maker for fall season; good references; prefers work in Boston. MISS MINA DEGEN, 23 Russell St., Boston.

MOTHER'S HELPER or nursery maid (25), with good references; desires position in home or suburbs. ANNA J. CROVIN, 129 Webster Ave., East Cambridge, Mass.

MOTHER'S HELPER, would care for child or children and help with general household work. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston St., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

MOTHER'S HELPER, for remainder of summer by strong girl of 15 from refined family; previous experience and recommendations. MARY E. HENDERSON, 10 Fairview Rd., Malden, Mass.

MOTHER'S HELPER, cheerful, strong young person, willing to do some washing, cleaning, cooking, help two children; comfortable home, small wages. MRS. W. E. PRATT, 49 Prospect St., extension, Revere, Mass.

MOTHER'S HELPER, companion or light housework by the day; by woman to go home nights; in Somerville, Arlington or Cambridge. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston St., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

NURSE GIRL position wanted by young girl to take care of children, assist with light housework. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 575 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

NURSEMAID—Protestant, capable of taking entire charge of one or two children; international training; good references. F. L. LOU, 32 Cherry St., Malden, Mass.

OFFICE CLERK AND STENOGRAPHER, some teaching (19), single, \$5.00 per week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. 2606.

OFFICE WORK, lives in East Braintree (18), single, \$5.00 per week. Mention No. 5531. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. 2606.

OFFICE WORK, lives in Boston (30), single, \$10.00 per week. Mention No. 5531. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. 2606.

OFFICE WORK, lives in Medford (30), widow, \$8.00 per week. Mention No. 5531. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. 2606.

PAID OR SECOND WORK wanted by a young woman in Brookline; home, Newton, or Cambridge; has experience and good references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston St., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

PLAIN SEWING, lives in Boston (44), married, good references. Mention No. 5505. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. 2606.

POSITION for the summer as mother's helper or nurse for a child of 3 years or over; a teacher wishes to recommend very highly a high school girl 19 years of age; she is foreign born, but speaks English fluently and well and is a very faithful, conscientious girl. MISS CLARA, 4 Story St., Cambridge, Mass.

PRIVATE SECRETARY position wanted; college education, practical experience in stenography and typewriting and secretarial work; best references. MISS J. E. STONE, 29 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.

RELIABLE, honest woman would like a situation. MRS. C. A. TUCKER, 7 Wesley St., Charlestown, Mass.

RELIGIOUS WOMAN wants day or night work; best references. MRS. SARAH GRANT, 100 Mountfort St., Back Bay, Boston, or Tel. R. 6033.

RUBBER FACTORY WORK, lives in Hudson (25), single, good references. \$4.00 per week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. 2606.

SALES LADY AND DEMONSTRATOR desires work, experienced (20), strong and willing. EVELYN B. WASSERMAN, 52 Linwood St., Malden, Mass.

SCHOOL GIRL (13) wants good home in the country where she can work for her board with the privilege of attending grammar school. MISS A. F. CREE, 108 Portsmouth St., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS—Children's clothes a specialty; also ladies' shirt waists. MRS. G. E. MITCHELL, 116 Charles St., Boston.

SECOND MAID wants position in Cambridge or Somerville; 4 months in this country; Scotch; \$8.00 per week; start; references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston St., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

SEWING MACHINE WORK, desires work, experienced (20), strong and willing. EVELYN B. WASSERMAN, 52 Linwood St., Malden, Mass.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

SECOND WORK wanted with an experienced woman; good references; also general work. MISS MERRICK EMP. OFFICE, 121 Myrtle St., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, Tel. 2606, beginning, wants steady position with well supplied office; salary \$5.00 per week. MRS. A. A. RICKETT, Center St., Brandon, Vt.

STENOGRAPHER, general office work and some bookkeeping, lives in Cambridge (18), single, \$5.00 per week. Mention No. 5538. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. 2606.

STENOGRAPHER, lives in Boston (17), single, can do bookkeeping, \$6.00 per week; can speak Italian and French. Mention No. 5538. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. 2606.

STENOGRAPHER and billing and filing clerk, assistant bookkeeper (22), single; good references. 112 N. Myrtle St., Boston. Lives in Mattapan. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. 2606.

STENOGRAPHER, lives in Somerville (20), single, \$8.00 per week. Mention No. 5535. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. 2606.

STENOGRAPHER—Protestant woman, competent and accurate, with some experience; would like position in home or substituting. ZENOBIA McDONALD, 69 Bromfield St., Somerville, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER wishes position in hotel or school; lady of refinement; young business woman; start \$15.00; best references. Apply MISS STEVENS, employment office, 29 Boylston St., Boston, Tel. 2606.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER desires position in law or real estate office; good references. ELLEN J. NAY, 35 Smith St., Lynn, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, mature, trustworthy, needs permanent position; over 7 years in one office. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston St., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 606-M.

STENOGRAPHER OR BOOKKEEPER, high school graduate; has had some experience; salary negotiable. EMMMA J. AN, 4 Quincy St., Boston.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, can do cashing, lives in Boston (18), single; good references. \$6.00 per week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 121 Myrtle St., Boston.

TYPIST, lives in Woburn (25), colored, single; good references; \$7.50 per week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. 2606.

WOMAN desires work by day; responsible. MRS. MARY POLLARD, 182 Columbia St., Boston.

WOMAN wants work by hour or day. MRS. MCKENZIE, 25 Willard Pl., Roxbury, Mass.

WOMAN wants work by day or hour, washing or cleaning, or would take washing home. MRS. T. LYNCH, 6 N. W. St., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER desires position; best references; also second maid. MISS MERRICK EMP. OFFICE, 121 Myrtle St., Boston.

WORK wanted by a reliable girl in or out of town; best of references. MRS. CANTILL, 121 Myrtle St., Boston.

YOUNG GIRL (15), fond of children, desires position to assist in caring for a child; Cambridge, Mass.

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EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

WOMAN wanted for general housework; good home and wages; no heavy washing. MRS. C. O. PEACOCK, 136 5th Ave., New York City.

YOUNG LADY required as office assistant and switchboard operator. Apply by letter only, stating references and salary preferred. SIMONSON, 306 5th Ave., 42d-43d sts

OFFICE STATIONERY
For all lines of Business.
All kinds and prices.
87-89 Franklin St. **WARD'S**

Latest Market Reports Produce Shipping

RATHER RESTRICTED BUSINESS REPORTED IN LUMBER MARKET

Lower Quotations for Building Materials Are Now Frequently Heard—Market for Box Boards Firm

WHOLESALE PRICES

Buying of building materials is still somewhat restricted. Business continues quiet and price concessions are more frequently heard of than formerly. The price of \$23 quoted for frames is more often heard than \$23.50 which some mills insist upon.

The market for box boards is firm. The supply of really desirable stock in first hands is comparatively light and the tendency of prices is admittedly upward. For all pine, round edge 1 inch, \$17 is today quite a modest price. For square edge, 1 inch, \$23 is confidently asked by people with really good boards to offer.

Prices quoted below are those of wholesalers in the yards as given by the Commercial Bulletin:

SPRUCE LUMBER

Rail shipments:
Frames 9 inch and under, \$23.50; do 10 and 12 inch, \$25.50; Random 2x3, 2x4, 2x5, 2x6, 2x7, \$10.20; do 2x8, \$21.50; do 2x10, 2x12, \$22.50; do 2x14, \$24.50; do 2x16, \$26.50; do 2x18, \$28.50; do 2x20, \$30.50; do 2x22, \$32.50; do 2x24, \$34.50; do 2x26, \$36.50; do 2x28, \$38.50; do 2x30, \$40.50; do 2x32, \$42.50; do 2x34, \$44.50; do 2x36, \$46.50; do 2x38, \$48.50; do 2x40, \$50.50; do 2x42, \$52.50; do 2x44, \$54.50; do 2x46, \$56.50; do 2x48, \$58.50; do 2x50, \$60.50; do 2x52, \$62.50; do 2x54, \$64.50; do 2x56, \$66.50; do 2x58, \$68.50; do 2x60, \$70.50; do 2x62, \$72.50; do 2x64, \$74.50; do 2x66, \$76.50; do 2x68, \$78.50; do 2x70, \$80.50; do 2x72, \$82.50; do 2x74, \$84.50; do 2x76, \$86.50; do 2x78, \$88.50; do 2x80, \$90.50; do 2x82, \$92.50; do 2x84, \$94.50; do 2x86, \$96.50; do 2x88, \$98.50; do 2x90, \$100.50; do 2x92, \$102.50; do 2x94, \$104.50; do 2x96, \$106.50; do 2x98, \$108.50; do 2x100, \$110.50; do 2x102, \$112.50; do 2x104, \$114.50; do 2x106, \$116.50; do 2x108, \$118.50; do 2x110, \$120.50; do 2x112, \$122.50; do 2x114, \$124.50; do 2x116, \$126.50; do 2x118, \$128.50; do 2x120, \$130.50; do 2x122, \$132.50; do 2x124, \$134.50; do 2x126, \$136.50; do 2x128, \$138.50; do 2x130, \$140.50; do 2x132, \$142.50; do 2x134, \$144.50; do 2x136, \$146.50; do 2x138, \$148.50; do 2x140, \$150.50; do 2x142, \$152.50; do 2x144, \$154.50; do 2x146, \$156.50; do 2x148, \$158.50; do 2x150, \$160.50; do 2x152, \$162.50; do 2x154, \$164.50; do 2x156, \$166.50; do 2x158, \$168.50; do 2x160, \$170.50; do 2x162, \$172.50; do 2x164, \$174.50; do 2x166, \$176.50; do 2x168, \$178.50; do 2x170, \$180.50; do 2x172, \$182.50; do 2x174, \$184.50; do 2x176, \$186.50; do 2x178, \$188.50; do 2x180, \$190.50; do 2x182, \$192.50; do 2x184, \$194.50; do 2x186, \$196.50; do 2x188, \$198.50; do 2x190, \$200.50; do 2x192, \$202.50; do 2x194, \$204.50; do 2x196, \$206.50; do 2x198, \$208.50; do 2x200, \$210.50; do 2x202, \$212.50; do 2x204, \$214.50; do 2x206, \$216.50; do 2x208, \$218.50; do 2x210, \$220.50; do 2x212, \$222.50; do 2x214, \$224.50; do 2x216, \$226.50; do 2x218, \$228.50; do 2x220, \$230.50; do 2x222, \$232.50; do 2x224, \$234.50; do 2x226, \$236.50; do 2x228, \$238.50; do 2x230, \$240.50; do 2x232, \$242.50; do 2x234, \$244.50; do 2x236, \$246.50; do 2x238, \$248.50; do 2x240, \$250.50; do 2x242, \$252.50; do 2x244, \$254.50; do 2x246, \$256.50; do 2x248, \$258.50; do 2x250, \$260.50; do 2x252, \$262.50; do 2x254, \$264.50; do 2x256, \$266.50; do 2x258, \$268.50; do 2x260, \$270.50; do 2x262, \$272.50; do 2x264, \$274.50; do 2x266, \$276.50; do 2x268, \$278.50; do 2x270, \$280.50; do 2x272, \$282.50; do 2x274, \$284.50; do 2x276, \$286.50; do 2x278, \$288.50; do 2x280, \$290.50; do 2x282, \$292.50; do 2x284, \$294.50; do 2x286, \$296.50; do 2x288, \$298.50; do 2x290, \$300.50; do 2x292, \$302.50; do 2x294, \$304.50; do 2x296, \$306.50; do 2x298, \$308.50; do 2x300, \$310.50; do 2x302, \$312.50; do 2x304, \$314.50; do 2x306, \$316.50; do 2x308, \$318.50; do 2x310, \$320.50; do 2x312, \$322.50; do 2x314, \$324.50; do 2x316, \$326.50; do 2x318, \$328.50; do 2x320, \$330.50; do 2x322, \$332.50; do 2x324, \$334.50; do 2x326, \$336.50; do 2x328, \$338.50; do 2x330, \$340.50; do 2x332, \$342.50; do 2x334, \$344.50; do 2x336, \$346.50; do 2x338, \$348.50; do 2x340, \$350.50; do 2x342, \$352.50; do 2x344, \$354.50; do 2x346, \$356.50; do 2x348, \$358.50; do 2x350, \$360.50; do 2x352, \$362.50; do 2x354, \$364.50; do 2x356, \$366.50; do 2x358, \$368.50; do 2x360, \$370.50; do 2x362, \$372.50; do 2x364, \$374.50; do 2x366, \$376.50; do 2x368, \$378.50; do 2x370, \$380.50; do 2x372, \$382.50; do 2x374, \$384.50; do 2x376, \$386.50; do 2x378, \$388.50; do 2x380, \$390.50; do 2x382, \$392.50; do 2x384, \$394.50; do 2x386, \$396.50; do 2x388, \$398.50; do 2x390, \$400.50; do 2x392, \$402.50; do 2x394, \$404.50; do 2x396, \$406.50; do 2x398, \$408.50; do 2x400, \$410.50; do 2x402, \$412.50; do 2x404, \$414.50; do 2x406, \$416.50; do 2x408, \$418.50; do 2x410, \$420.50; do 2x412, \$422.50; do 2x414, \$424.50; do 2x416, \$426.50; do 2x418, \$428.50; do 2x420, \$430.50; do 2x422, \$432.50; do 2x424, \$434.50; do 2x426, \$436.50; do 2x428, \$438.50; do 2x430, \$440.50; do 2x432, \$442.50; do 2x434, \$444.50; do 2x436, \$446.50; do 2x438, \$448.50; do 2x440, \$450.50; do 2x442, \$452.50; do 2x444, \$454.50; do 2x446, \$456.50; do 2x448, \$458.50; do 2x450, \$460.50; do 2x452, \$462.50; do 2x454, \$464.50; do 2x456, \$466.50; do 2x458, \$468.50; do 2x460, \$470.50; do 2x462, \$472.50; do 2x464, \$474.50; do 2x466, \$476.50; do 2x468, \$478.50; do 2x470, \$480.50; do 2x472, \$482.50; do 2x474, \$484.50; do 2x476, \$486.50; do 2x478, \$488.50; do 2x480, \$490.50; do 2x482, \$492.50; do 2x484, \$494.50; do 2x486, \$496.50; do 2x488, \$498.50; do 2x490, \$500.50; do 2x492, \$502.50; do 2x494, \$504.50; do 2x496, \$506.50; do 2x498, \$508.50; do 2x500, \$510.50; do 2x502, \$512.50; do 2x504, \$514.50; do 2x506, \$516.50; 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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

BRITISH COLUMBIAN PREMIER TELLS LONDON OF PROVINCE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON — The Hon. R. McBride, K. C., premier of British Columbia, referred during the course of an address delivered recently at the Imperial Colonial Institute to the resources of British Columbia and its opportunities for capital.

He pointed out that there was not the same variety of resources in the same abundance as in British Columbia in any other section of the British empire.

In British Columbia they possessed the largest and most valuable timber reserve to be found in the known world and he maintained that the same statement might be made with respect to the coal reserves and the fisheries. The soil, he also pointed out, was the most productive in the world.

The public school and state school systems he declared, were second to none, and it was hoped that the University of British Columbia would be opened in 1913. The government, he stated, had given for this university endowments of 2,000,000 acres of crown land, together with another 170 acres near Vancouver worth over \$1,000,000.

With respect to the revenue of British Columbia, Mr. McBride explained that

it was the largest of any province of Canada, and he fully expected from all he had been told by the treasurer at Victoria that by the end of the next financial year the revenue would be the largest of the provinces.

AUSTRALIAN STATE PLANNING VIGOROUS LAND DEVELOPMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—Although remarkable expansion has characterized the agricultural industries of South Australia during recent years, there still remain vast areas of good land which up to the present have not been touched by the cultivator.

Eyre's peninsula, the West Coast particularly, is attracting attention at the present time. Here there is an immense acreage of good agricultural land which is now under survey, and through which Parliament has sanctioned the building of new railways.

In order to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the conditions of the country, and to aid him in the direction of the progressive land policy which the government is making a feature of its administration, the commissioner of crown lands (Hon. Crawford Vaughan) recently visited the peninsula and spent several days in motoring through a great stretch of agricultural and pastoral land which is as yet sparsely settled.

Mr. Vaughan proceeded beyond Colona Station and thus established a record for farthest west by motor.

On his return the commissioner spoke most optimistically regarding the hundreds of miles of good arable land through which he passed. The information gleaned on the trip will probably result in a still more active policy of development in this portion of the state, as the commissioner is convinced that the only way by which the country can be opened up is by continuing the railway from the point now authorized, viz., Minnipa hill to Deeres bay, and building a line from Deeres bay along the coast about 15 miles or 20 miles inland in the hundreds of Woodkata or Russell.

These projects will represent 300 miles of additional railway from Minnipa hill; and as the government intends to open up new ports, construct waterworks, provide schools and other public buildings, there will undoubtedly be a large increase of settlers' trade and production such as will practically add a new province to South Australia.

DUCHESS OF TECK PRESENTS PRIZES AT DONKEY SHOW

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The Countess of Bective, as president of the Chamberwell Costers Benevolent Association, received the Duchess of Teck for the presentation of prizes to the winners of the second annual donkey show.

There were over 50 competitors, and about 20 prizes were distributed by the duchess in the grounds of Camberwell house. Her highness shook hands with every prize winner as he passed, and took particular notice of a donkey who had been going some 28 years, and had in the past received a prize from the princess royal.

The animals look clean and thoroughly well cared for, and few owners went away unrewarded. Mr. Slater and Mr. Harris, who won the two first prizes for "hard working" donkeys, received sets of harness. Others got watches, clocks, nose bags, harness, brushes, combs and sacks of fodder.

At the close a coster in seconding a vote of thanks to the duchess, said: "Thanks to your ladyship for your kindness to our animals and all of us."

PORTRAITS LIKED IN GREEK SECTION

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME.—An interesting lecture was given by Professor Lambros, rector of the University of Athens, at the opening of that part of the Greek section of the Rome exhibition which contains a collection of portraits of the Byzantine emperors.

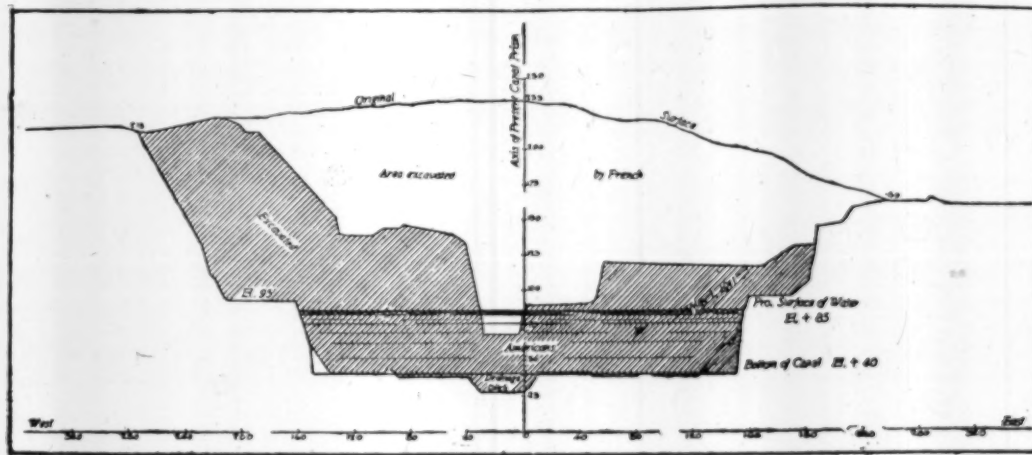
These portraits are copied from miniatures, statues and ivories and form a practically complete synopsis of Byzantine history from the days of the first to the days of the last Constantine.

ADMIRAL TOGO VISITS VICKERS AND NEW CRUISER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Admiral Togo paid a visit to Barrow-in-Furness a short time ago, when he was conducted over the naval construction works of Messrs. Vickers, Ltd. Admiral Togo was accompanied by his suite and several members of the Japanese embassy who are much interested in Messrs. Vickers' shipyard, since

OLD FRENCH EXCAVATION AIDED ON CANAL



Cross-section of Bas Obispo cut shows original surface, digging of old company and the work of United States

it was here that the Mikasa, Admiral Togo's flagship, was built, as was also the Katari.

Messrs. Vickers are at present constructing an armored cruiser for the Japanese government, which, it is claimed, will be an improvement in many respects on any battleship that has yet been launched. Admiral Togo inspected the vessel before leaving the works, after which he was present at some gun trials at Eskmeals in Cumberland, and before leaving Barrow-in-Furness the Japanese admiral was entertained by the mayor and corporation.

GERMANY'S SURPLUS RESULT OF ECONOMY AND RISING REVENUE

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN.—The official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung now publishes details of the satisfactory financial year of the German empire, which closes with a surplus of 117,700,000 marks. The system of economy so earnestly and frequently advocated by the last chancellor, Prince Buelow, appears to have prevailed in the imperial treasury, for continuous expenses have been reduced by 2,575,000 marks, and the management of the empire debt is another branch in which economy has also been exercised with good results.

The revenue has been increased by 31,000,000 marks more than the estimates, by the takings of the imperial post and railways, and 3,500,000 have been contributed by the leveling of the receipts of the federal states, whose revenues differ considerably from each other and have to be equalized.

Those who are well informed on the subject say that there is cause for gratification, although not for any great optimism, owing to the size of the debt of the empire, and the amount of time necessary, even in the most propitious circumstances, for its settlement.

BULGARIA CHANGES HER CONSTITUTION

(Special to the Monitor)

SOFIA.—On the occasion of the second reading of the bill modifying the constitution of Bulgaria, the leaders of the Agrarian, Radical and Socialist parties expressed their decided opposition to the measure.

At a more recent sitting of the Great Sobranje, however, paragraph 1 was adopted by a large majority. The titles "Bulgarian state" and "ruler" have, by the passing of this paragraph, been changed to "kingdom" and "king."

QUEENSLAND HAS STOCK INCREASE

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Aus.—According to a return issued by the government statistician, the number of horses in Queensland at the beginning of the year was 587,951, being an increase of 32,338, for the year.

The cattle in the state were estimated at 5,000,709, and sheep at 20,153,230, while pigs were 150,537.

SIR PHILIP WATTS TO RETIRE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—It is officially announced that Sir Philip Watts intends shortly to retire from the post of director of naval construction which he has held for the last 10 years. Like his predecessor in office, Sir William White, Sir Philip Watts left the service of the admiralty in order to direct the warship building department of the Armstrong firm at Elswick, and only returned on his being appointed director of naval construction. The name of his successor is at present unknown.

M. LEVEL BREAKS RECORD

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS.—M. Level has apparently set up a new record for a flight with a passenger. At the aerodrome of Chartres he covered 125 miles in 2 hours 38 minutes carrying a passenger, all previous records for flying with passengers having accordingly been broken.

CULEBRA CUT WORK IS 78 PER CENT DONE AND COST IS LOWER

Excavation Work at Bas Obispo Practically Over, Labors of French in Past Making It More Easy Now

SMALL BIT LEFT

Section Completed Is 600 Feet in Length and Task Is Merely "Clean Up" Job for Three Steam Shovels

CULEBRA.—That section of the Panama canal known as the Culebra cut is 78 per cent completed.

At the close of the fiscal year, June 30, there had been excavated at the Culebra cut, 65,514,865 cubic yards, and there remained to be dug 18,671,859 yards.

The advance of the work each year is shown in the following: 1904 (two months), 60,107 cubic yards; 1905, 741,644; 1906, 1,506,562; 1907, 5,768,014; 1908, 12,065,138; 1909, 14,229,978; 1910, 14,921,750; 1911, 16,221,672; total, 65,514,865.

The amount of excavation has increased each year, and there has been an increase also in the average excavation per steam shovel, due to the increasing effectiveness of the working force, and a consequent decrease in the cost per cubic yard excavated.

In the quarter ending March 31, the cost of excavation in the central division, which includes Culebra cut, was 56.92 cents a cubic yard, while the cost for the whole period up to March 31, was 58.01 cents a cubic yard.

A section of the cut that is practically completed is the rock excavation at Bas Obispo.

At this point the French had been digging the emplacement for one of the locks on the three-level canal projected by the New Panama Canal Company. The digging was through a hill of trap rock.

A cross section of the canal at this point shows the excavation for the French locks, and the work done here by the Americans since 1904. All but a small bit of excavation at the toe of the east slope is completed, and this is represented in the illustration by the white triangle, at the lower left corner of the cross section.

The section that is completed is about 600 feet in length, and for half a mile above this point, the work is merely a

CAPE TO CAIRO LINE HAS NEW SCHEDULE TO SUIT MAIL BOATS

(Special to the Monitor)

KHARTOUM.—Work on the Cape to Cairo railway continues to progress, although nothing further will be done on the Kosti to El Obeid section owing to the rainy season. Rail head is now at Um Ruaba, 150 miles west of the White Nile.

The latest time table issued announces an improvement in the through rate to the south, whereby owing to alterations in the White Nile mail boat service a bi-monthly communication is provided.

It is possible to leave Kosti on the 8th and 23d of each month and arrive at Refaj (Lado) on the 21st and 6th. From Refaj it is necessary to make a five days' march to Nimule, where the river again becomes navigable. From here boats of the Uganda government sail on the 26th and 11th through to Butiaba on the Albert Nyanza.

With the exception therefore of 100 miles between Refaj and Nimule, there is a through time table for about half way from the north to the south extremity of the continent, covering a distance of about 2000 miles.

"clean-up job," on which three steam shovels are making shallow cuts. The old incline into the canal at Bas Obispo on the east side is being dug out.

There has been less inconvenience from the sliding banks so far this rainy season than was anticipated. The longest of the slides, that at Caruacha, is at rest, and a shovel cut has been made in front of it on the 95-foot berm, and has been maintained without difficulty. No new movements occurred at Culebra, up to July 1, where the lightening of the slides, by excavating them on top, is in progress.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH JOURNALISTS JOIN IN ST. MALO CONGRESS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—At the congress held at St. Malo, France, on the second of July, very cordial speeches were exchanged by the French and English journalists who attended it. Mr. Walling, editor of the Western Daily Mercury, spoke in excellent French, and the following passages are translated from a report which appeared in the Journal de Rennes:

"Mr. President, the value of these visits between our two neighboring nations cannot be gainsaid. They appear to me specially excellent for journalists, writers and municipal councilors. You wield a great influence on French opinion, and on our side we can do much as regards the English people. Let us continue therefore tuning our flutes, as your old proverb has it. It is well."

"Was it not Voltaire who said to the King of Prussia those profound and true words: 'The ear is the road to the heart'? Believe me, we must seek inspiration from these words; they must dictate our actions; the ear of the public is ours. Let each day find us nearer the road to its heart and this in order to infuse sentiments of increasing cordiality towards our neighbors on the other side of the channel."

"The more you come to see us the better pleased we are. We must no longer stand aloof from one another in that remoteness which was formerly the custom and was almost indifference if not contempt. We have passed from the torpor of former times, have we not? The clouds have disappeared. We have made the light burst forth and today it illumines horizons wide and full of serenity."

"For five or six years I have been able to observe a great change in all the French journals. You know the English as you have never known them formerly. We English have none of your quick, lively sympathetic wit. We are less capable than you of that largeness of view and graceful freedom of idea that Athens and Rome have transmitted as a heritage to the Gallic mind. But we are solid in our friendships and deliberate in our tendencies and it has been granted me to observe on our side—and that for some time past—a growing interest in French thought and French people. You are better understood and this understanding is a pleasure to us and permits of the most glorious hopes."

ROYALIST RISING NOT EXPECTED

(Special to the Monitor)

LISBON.—The Portuguese government now considers that an invasion of royalists in Galicia need no longer be feared, for the present at any rate. It has therefore been decided to disband the reserves recently called out, although a certain force will still be kept in the north, occupying such strategic points as may be considered advisable.

AIRSHIP FLIES 16 HOURS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS.—The Clement Bayard IV. accomplished a highly successful flight recently with eight persons on board. The total distance covered was about 400 miles. The airship remained in the air over 16 hours, the longest flight previously made by an airship being 14 hours duration.

M. LORIDAN RISES 10,758 FEET

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor)

PARIS.—M. Loridan has apparently broken all previous height records by mounting to a height of 10,758 feet on a Farman biplane, thus beating the previous record held by Legnneur.

PROSPECTS OF HOME RULE UNCERTAIN, SAYS MR. HEALY

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor)

DUBLIN.—Captain Donelan, the Nationalist member for East Cork, who was recently unseated on petition, will, it is announced, be the candidate for the vacancy in East Wicklow, caused by the

resignation of the sitting member, Mr. Muldoon. Mr. Muldoon will himself become the candidate for East Cork. As Mr. Muldoon's majority at the last election was upwards of 1100, it is thought improbable that there will be a contest at the present time. Captain Donelan's majority was even larger, but in the circumstances it is possible that Mr. Muldoon may have to fight for his seat, as it is so near the heart of the O'Brien country.

Meantime, Moreton Frewen has resigned his seat in Northeast Cork, in order to provide T. M. Healy with an opportunity of reentering Parliament. The convention held at Mallow to accept Moreton Frewen's resignation, and to nominate Mr. Healy as the Independent Nationalist candidate for the coming election, was addressed by Mr. Healy.

The All-Ireland movement, he contended, meant that they were not to tie themselves to any one English party. His own impression was that when the new home rule bill was brought in, it would prove as unacceptable as the Irish councils bill, which had been repudiated by the party as soon as Mr. Redmond had made it known to them. Previous to the last dissolution, he had pressed the government to say what sort of a home rule bill they intended to give Ireland. Mr. Redmond considered the request an inconvenient one, but the position was that, after six years of Liberal government, no man could tell them that they were really going to get anything like the real control of their own affairs.

(Messrs. Healy and Muldoon were elected unopposed subsequent to the above description of the position.)

HERR BUECHNER FIRST IN AIR RACE

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor)

BERLIN.—The competitors in the great aerial circuit were unable to arrive at the Johannisthal aviation ground on the day arranged, owing to the unsatisfactory atmospheric conditions, which prevented the start from Halberstadt. The day on which they were eventually able to complete the last stage of the circuit, thousands of interested spectators turned up at an early hour, and had the gratification of welcoming Herr Buechner, the first to arrive. This airman has flown 1820 miles, in 34 hours 42 minutes, and has won prizes exceeding 50,000 marks in value.

PORTUGAL GIVEN PREFERENCE

(Special to the Monitor)

LISBON.—An agreement has been signed by Count Brandis, the Austro-Hungarian Charge d'Affaires in Lisbon, and Dr. Machado, whereby the two countries have agreed to grant each other most favored nation treatment, as has already been arranged with France and Italy.

RHODESIA TO AMALGAMATE

(Special to the Monitor)

JOHANNESBURG.—It is reported that the necessary arrangements for the amalgamation of northeast and northwest Rhodesia will soon be completed. It is understood that L. A. Wallace, administrator of Northwest Rhodesia, will administer the territory.

The Monitor ON SATURDAY

Is Now Running Two Pages for The Boys and Girls In Which Appear

The Busyville Bees comical illustrations by Floyd Triggs, with a story in verse by M. L. Baum, embodying information about flowers in a very delightful manner.

Wonder Book of Nature

Illustrated stories of Remarkable Caves; of Volcanoes and Strange Mountain Forms; of Natural Bridges, Great Waterfalls, Lakes and Glaciers; of Wonderful Plants, Birds, Beasts and Fishes.

Junior Philatelist A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamp collecting and all matters relating to this interesting pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.

The Camera Contest is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quiet houses, city of country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Elmwood and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and Short Stories are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

Wedding Invitations W. B. Clarke Co. Engraved & Printed 26 & 28 Tremont St.

NEW GEOGRAPHICAL QUARTERS SOUGHT BY HELP OF PUBLIC

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston has issued an appeal to the public through the press for assistance in building new quarters for the Royal Geographical Society's work.

The present home of the society, which was purchased in 1870, stands at the corner of Sackville street and Vigo street and is totally inadequate for the work being done there. When the society took the house the garden had to be roofed over to make it a map room. The size of this room is 50x30 feet and it is open to 5000 fellows and a large number of students who are free to make use of it for research work. A gallery has been built round this room for books, and shelves have also been inserted at right angles to the gallery, restricting the space still more.

The instruction room at the top of the building where seven students work among tables of globes, theodolites, sextants, etc., is only 20x17 feet and in the map mounting room the space is so restricted that one set of maps has to be dried before another is taken in hand and so valuable time is wasted. In the room adjacent to this three cartographers are employed and produce three or four maps every month, this being part of the society's most valuable work. The storing space for tools and instruments is also far too small.

It is not possible to add to the existing building since this would entail infringing certain rights of the surrounding houses, yet the society cannot move far from its present quarters, as it serves chiefly government offices and clubs. The only alternative seems to be to build new premises suited to the importance and usefulness of the society and it is hoped that the generosity of the public will make it possible for this to be done.

ITALIAN CHAMBER GIVES CONFIDENCE

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME.—After hearing Signor Giolitti's statement on the state insurance monopoly bill the Chamber adopted, by a majority of 289 against 118 and 19 abstentions, a vote of confidence in the ministry and in the principle of the bill. The discussion of the articles was postponed until the autumn session in November.

The Chamber then passed the bill for the financial assistance of Rome, the construction of some secondary railways, and other measures on the list, after which it adjourned for the summer holidays.

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THE HOME FORUM

BURNING THE BOOKS OF ALEXANDRIA

THAT books outlive the fame of warlike conquests is illustrated in a thousand ways to modern experience. Those famous heroes are the most familiar who have been sung in literature; while the heroes who are men of letters, as Carlyle dares to name them, are known by their works, not because some one else has written about them.

What books mean as the most precious inheritance of the race is further illustrated by the very mention of the great city of Alexandria. Few of us think at first instance of how the city was founded, or even of the hero of the East—as it then was named—or of the various vicissitudes of conquest which it has undergone; but the most superficial student and reader thinks of "The burning of the books of Alexandria" with a little stir of regret when the name of the city is recalled.

Just how or why the library of Alexandria was burned is still a moot question. Lately the London Times has brought out renewed discussion of the subject. It is generally held that the books were burned at the instance of the Omar Bu-el-Hattab, the second Khalif. When a famous Coptic philosopher petitioned Ummu ibn Al-'As, the Moslem conqueror of Egypt (641) to restore the library to the people the matter was referred to the Khalif, who replied that if the books did not agree with the Koran they were dangerous, and if they did they were unnecessary, and in either case should be destroyed, and accordingly destroyed they were. Other persons have held that the Christians invented the story to discredit the Moslems, but the writer in the Times adduces various authorities for the story and further shows that the early Mohammedans destroyed books elsewhere on the same ground. This coupled with the fact that in nearly

all cases of conversion to new religious ideas there has been a burning of the books that formerly were precious, points to the probability that the Moslems in their early zeal did exactly what the people at Ephesus did on their conversion to Christianity, "brought their books together and burned them before all men."

Passing the town gate and the old walls, where we are sure to see a group of contadini with their teams of jangling mules or oxen, we begin the ascent of a wide modern road sentinelled by cypresses, that conducts us to the Piazza Michael Angelo, where we leave our tram and stroll across to the balustrade from which we look down on all Florence spread immediately beneath our feet.

The red dome of the cathedral and Giotto's pure white tower stand up above everything, then we see the brown shaft of the Palazzo Vecchio and the Arno winding like a pale ribbon beyond the golden town, beyond the faint green trees of the Cascine gardens on into the misty dazle of the plain, and far-off Pisa. In the center of this terrace stands a cast of Michael Angelo's possibly over-rated "David," and it certainly looks its best out here in the sun and free air. Beside the ubiquitous restaurant is a little road and footpath that leads past Michael Angelo's yellow church up to the forbidding gateway which we have to pass. From here, on turning, we get a beautiful peep of the river above Florence, its banks tremulous with the young poplar leaves that make the

Arno side such a cool and delightful walk, once the town is passed. Having duly rung the bell and given, or withheld, the unnecessary gratuity, we are admitted to a spacious terrace above olive orchards, upon which the little church of San Miniato stands. Its marble is so dazzlingly white in the afternoon sun that it is difficult to believe it has stood so many centuries of changing conditions with so little apparent result.

Like all Tuscan churches of this period it is decorated with formal bands and patterns of dark green marble that are apt to offend the northern eye at first, used as it is to greater freedom and a less meticulous verisimilitude, and remind it of the toy cupboard.

The interior is cool and dim, its noble

"Sermons in Stones and Good in Everything"

REVERENCE the highest, have patience with the lowest. Let this day's performance of the meaneast duty be thy religion. Are the stars too distant? Pick up the pebble that lies at thy feet and from it learn all.—Margaret Fuller Ossoli.

HANDICRAFT DEMANDED IN BOSTON

THE report of the jury of the Boston Society of Arts and Crafts published in the April number of Handicraft states the specific objects for which demand is made upon these workers and hints at the possibilities of development in these lines of artistry. Objects required and not yet found are: In silver, silver grill work or perforated silver for tea-urn

stands, etc., lamp stands under blazers, etc., candlesticks which are ornamented, card cases, etc.

Ceramics—New and delicate forms, not to be found in the shops, for teapots, sugar bowls, cream pitchers, etc., with the delicate painted decoration in one color, not in a dozen colors. An appreciation of the fact that delicate concave or convex flutings are effective is needed. Especial study should be given to handles and to covers. In many cases, while the decorative painting is good the forms bought of dealers are uncouth. Finer forms, finer clays and finer bisques are desired.

Leather work—Music rolls, portfolios, etc., playing cards cases, rectangular mats as well as circular ones.

Textiles—Woven work which has a pattern (not too large), not merely broken stripes; scarfs with embroidered ends; embroidered medallions for applique work, etc.

Wood carving—Umbrella handles; decorated handles for useful objects; knife and fork handles; salad spoons; bellows sides with detail that is not coarse in scale; boxes; small cabinets; panels that

may be adapted to useful forms, such as cabinet doors, pilasters, drawer fronts, etc., and for centers of chair backs; carved and perforated screens which can also be used as panels such as Japanese Ramas; carved bedposts; posts for piazzas. Work of this kind can be made into interesting furniture by framing simply. Carved turnings which can be used on furniture.

Inlays of wood, ivory, metal, mother of pearl, etc., and of every class of work. Very little of this work has been done. Engraved metal, like East Indian, Burmese, Siamese or Cingalese work in character but with original design; see also Greek mirrors.

Ivories in useful shapes.

Enamels—Cloisonnes and champleve enamels.

Glass—Delicate glass of the Murano type. Venetian glass is becoming a thing of the past, the modern work in Venice is meretricious, yet no finer art existed. There is no reason why this cannot be done here; also engraved glass.

Bookwork—Lithographic designs, copper plate engraving, plates for head and tail pieces, vignettes, etc.

REAL MEANING OF NAME CELT

WRITING to the New York Sun, a gentleman tries to prove that the Gauls were not only Gauls, but actually came from the Emerald Isle.

The movement of the Gauls was from the beginning toward the east. They are first referred to by the early Greeks as Hyperboreans; that is, islanders from the north. A little later we hear of them in Spain, which they took from the Iberians. By that time the Greeks were calling them Keltoi, Celts. Now what does the word "Celt" mean, and from what is it derived? The word is evidently of Gaelic origin, for Caesar says that it was the name the Gauls gave to themselves: "They are called in their own language Celts, in our Gauls." "Celt" is really from the Irish "ceiliun," to conceal. We find the same root in "kilt," a garment to conceal the person. "We are," said the ancient Gauls, "fir ceiliun—then hidden, secret men." Secret orders of chivalry were common among the ancient Irish. Never to say whence they came or give an account of themselves was a common vow, as the old sagas show. "I am not dishonored, I never told my name to the foe," said the fallen hero. "Celt" was, therefore, in the beginning the appellation of a select order of chivalry, spreading later to include all the Gauls, and later still applied to a family of the human race. Merivale says it had at first a

"more limited signification." Thierry said that "Gaul" is a form of "Gael," Irishman in the Gaelic language. This does not appear to be plausible. "Gael" in Irish means foreigner, the direct opposite of "Gael." "Gael-Gael" means a foreign or roving Irishman. That is really what the Gauls were, Irishmen out of their own country. We are, they said, Gal-Gaels; and the first syllable remained. It is noteworthy that the Greeks began by calling them Celts and later turned to calling them Gauls, while Gallus was the usual word among the Romans, who were later and nearer. Alexander the Great and the early Greeks never heard of the Romans, though both the Greeks and the Romans knew the Gal-Gaels; a wonderful thing when you come to think that the Gauls still remain a nation.

Making a Chain Rocket

Most difficult of all rockets to make is the hanging chain. The expert at the head of the department does all the work on these himself, apart from making the projecting case. Into the relatively small case that is called the head of the rocket, must be carefully placed a paper parachute and perhaps 200 feet of twine, in such a manner that neither will be set on fire. Attached to this cord at intervals are cases called "candles," loaded with fireworks that burn like a ball of fire.

The exploding charge drives the cone-shaped cap from the rocket; then the parachute, supporting the hanging chain, is released. It opens as soon as downward pressure is exerted, after the fireworks part is forced from the case.

At the moment when the exploding charge acts, a fuse to the first lance is ignited. First, it frees the lance from a pasteboard disk, and the cord unwinds before the lance itself is ignited. Then the second one is ignited, unwinds, and drops down in the same way. Finally all are burning. Of course, neither the parachute nor the cord can be seen, so the effect is that of a chain of brilliant balls of fire suspended in midair. It requires particular skill to wind the cord so that it will not become tangled nor set on fire, and to arrange the fuses so that the lances will be released and their contents fired in regular order. It costs about \$20 to manufacture a rocket with a chain 100 feet long. This form of display is not especially popular except among firework men themselves, because many other effects are at once much more brilliant and cheaper. But the experts hold the chain rockets in the highest esteem.—Everybody.

Wonderful Record of Speed

The greatest speed ever attained by a human being, or probably by any material moving thing on earth except a projectile or a falling object, is credited to Vedrine, the French aviator, in his recent flight of nearly 80 miles at a velocity of 155 miles an hour, or over 2½ miles a minute. Of course this was not all due to the motor of the aeroplane; fully half of it was the speed of the storm wind which was driving him along. But even so, says the Engineering Record (New York, June 24), we have here not only a new record, but almost a new conception of speed.

"As a mere matter of mechanics the possibility of such speeds is inspiring. At the rate at which aeroplane speeds have increased for the last year or two, it is going to be but a brief time before 100 miles an hour is passed and not much more before all records of things that travel on earth are passed. It may be long, however, before this prodigious flight of Vedrine is beaten. At the present time there seems to be no difficulty in constructing a system of planes that will fly and fly well with sufficient power behind it."—Literary Digest.

Joys of Home

Sweet are the joys of home, And pure as sweet; for they Like dews of morn and evening come, To make and close the day.

The world hath its delights, And its delusions, too; But home to calmer bliss invites, More tranquil and more true.

—Author unknown.

SAN MINIATO ANCIENT COLOR SPOT

BY MAXWELL ARMFIELD



(Wood cut copyrighted by Maxwell Armfield.)
SAN MINIATO AL MONTE
City in hills is crested by cathedral's red dome and pure white tower

Arno side such a cool and delightful walk, once the town is passed. Having duly rung the bell and given, or withheld, the unnecessary gratuity, we are admitted to a spacious terrace above olive orchards, upon which the little church of San Miniato stands. Its marble is so dazzlingly white in the afternoon sun that it is difficult to believe it has stood so many centuries of changing conditions with so little apparent result.

Like all Tuscan churches of this period it is decorated with formal bands and patterns of dark green marble that are apt to offend the northern eye at first, used as it is to greater freedom and a less meticulous verisimilitude, and remind it of the toy cupboard.

The interior is cool and dim, its noble

"NOT MY WILL"

WHEN Moses cast from himself the support of his human sense of will when handling the serpent, he fled in dismay from the subtle insinuating form of belief which seemed seeking to sting and torture him. But later he was led to see that he must go back and handle without fear the serpent and must do so in the right manner. He must not throttle it, leaving it behind, a limp and useless thing, but must grasp it at the point from which it could apparently do him the greatest injury, and holding it firmly in hand must become its master. Thus his enlightened sense became to him a staff, it was a new and consecrated sense, a recognition of the oneness and omnipresence of God's will, which now supported him. Thus the marvelous meekness for which this prophet is noted began to be his at the moment when he learned the distinction between human will, which is in reality no will, and God's will, which is infinitely available.

Perhaps no other question has brought such confusion and distress to those seeking to live rightly as has this one of will. Convinced at the outset of one's study of divine metaphysics that the human will is inherently wrong, the temptation of the beginner is to sweep aside all human impulse. Left thus mistakenly without initiative or choice of action one may become the unwitting tool of scheming mortals. Recognizing

this danger, however, one should cling steadily to the teaching which leads to the understanding of the true will—the divine—and thus make it his own.

Jesus said, "I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill." And the Christ Science, the knowledge of the truth with which Jesus made men free on the shores of Galilee, is the fulfillment of all human hope. Never do the teachings of Christ Science leave the learner as a lost traveler without a compass. Lovingly and gently this Science shows him how to approach and take up his human sense of will, sin-marred though it be and apparently the symbol of all evil. Then, though he stand a lone shepherd, without flocks or companions, he hears the Christ-message, "Peace on earth, good will toward men." The law and the gospel have become, to him, one. And fear-driven no longer, he stands erect and says, "I can and will do right." And as he says it he knows that his true selfhood is one with the power that guides the stars and causes the earth to "bring forth and bud."

Furthermore, when the true sense is clearly understood, the false sense disappears from consciousness. But the false sense must be seen in its falsity before the true sense can become a rod upon which to lean. It is not enough to believe the Truth, or even to understand the Truth, one must prove it, must obtain the manifestation. And this

manifestation is made one's own only by faithful holding to the divine sense.

God's child is like God. "All things that the Father hath" are his. The true Christian, understanding that his true being is the "image and likeness" of the infinitely good will of his Father, rejoices to do His will. How boldly did the dear Master say to the beseeching leper, "I will be thou clean." Yet with what shining humility he also said, "The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works." Let not the disheartened one forget that he said too of him who should understand his teachings, "The works that I do shall be also his; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father." The Truth which healed through Jesus will heal through every one whose consciousness dwells with the Father. Each dweller on earth today has the "spiritual power to resuscitate himself" (Science and Health, p. 365). Let him then seek this knowledge of God which heals and restores and apply it to every human need.

No strategy of evil can effect an entrance to the citadel of consciousness guarded by the divine sense of will. Here is an impregnable fortress. He who has begun "in the strength of Spirit to resist all that is unlike good" (Science and Health, p. 393) is already conqueror. He who can meet every suggestion of wrong with effectual resistance is safe.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Lincoln Paid Boarder's Board

What seems to be a really new story about Lincoln has been unearthed by the Cincinnati Enquirer. A man named Bentley has confessed to having lived for some time in Lincoln's house, and to feeling so ashamed of his own part in the transaction that he has never but once before told the story. He was a boy out of work in Decatur, Ill., when Douglas and Lincoln were debating. He sat alone, discouraged, in the hotel while the men were all gathered round Douglas upstairs in the parlor. Near him sat a long thin man all doubled up in his chair, who presently turned to him and asked some questions. Finding that he was a printer out of work he said, "My name is Lincoln. I am going back to Spring-

field tomorrow and I will take you along and try to get you a chance on a newspaper there which I am interested in." When it turned out that the boy did not even have railroad fare, Lincoln paid his way and in Springfield took him into the only vacant room in his house. He did not get the place on the paper, but Lincoln paid him \$4 a week—it seemed to the boy a princely sum—to sit in his office and answer questions during his absence. Presently the Lincoln family needed the boy's room and sent him to live across the way, still paying him board, he supposes, for he himself paid nothing.

By and by the boy got regular work at his trade but he never saw Lincoln again.

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE
Peony.

Picture Puzzle



What weapon?

SOME GLIMPSES OF "THE ZONE"

PANAMA has already been a lucrative source for journalistic copy even if it never brings a dollar into the treasury of the nations in any other way. To Americans especially—United States Americans, we perhaps should specify—the idea of a great work of the sort in a country so full of strange newnesses is peculiarly fascinating. Here is a truly for sure little region of the world, within easy reach for most of us, which is yet a foreign land and of an alien atmosphere. An American traveler who wrote recently for the New York Post said that the early morning start from the little station at Colon was like being in some remote little village in an African or Spanish interior, and yet there was English speaking all around, and an unmistakable American twang.

He tells of the pleasant surprise, the absurd glee, with which, having paid \$10—a United States gold piece—for a ticket which was to cost nine dollars and something he received back more than \$10

in change. The price was in "spiggoty" money and the change was, too. Later on the fare asked for a carriage to the hotel in Panama was 10 cents. But it was "10 cents gold," he found, and so he had to deliver up two of his spiggoty 10 cents, a grave matter of finance, as it appeared to the driver.

One of the incidents of the journey was a glimpse of Colonel Goethals at one of the stations. He looked, one fancied, a little wistful, as if he wished the train would bring him something besides despatches or an official visitor—some word of encouragement and thanks perhaps. He stood there a figure for Kipling to transform into a modern knight of doughty deeds and courage and high heart, albeit his enterprise has to do with unromantic engines and steam shovels, and the dragon of his conquest is this idea of a monster waterway which is dragging its slow length along like some curious beast, rendered visible only after the battle is done, encased safely forever then in his imprisoning walls.

Beethoven for Pianists

A few weeks ago Wassily Safonoff, the famous "batonless" conductor, was discovered, says a writer in the Musical Leader, in Niederlosnitz, a little suburb of Dresden, where he is spending a part of his vacation. A grand piano is his principal companion and the greater part of the day is occupied in either practicing or looking over new orchestral works for next season.

"I am very busy these days," said Safonoff, "coaxing back the old time agility of my fingers, for my forthcoming appearance as pianist early next month, with one of the great quartets in St. Petersburg. After a long season of conducting I always return with keen pleasure to my old love, the piano, and now I am working at technical exercises as diligently as when I was a student at the Conservatory."

"What kind of exercises?" was asked. "Papa Beethoven," was the reply. He opened a volume of the violin and piano sonatas to illustrate his remark. "I always choose the difficult phrases of these works to polish my technique as they offer opportunities which all the exercise books put together cannot equal," he continued, while playing passage after passage from various sonatas of the most intricate runs, but with a crystalline clearness and rapidity that were surprising for an erstwhile busy kapellmeister.

"The student of piano should study Beethoven's chamber music to master the technical side which is peculiarly difficult in this particular field, to say nothing of the valuable benefits derived musically, by becoming intimately acquainted with the 'greatest ensemble works in the entire literature.'"

Safonoff knows whereof he speaks, for he is not only a great conductor and pianist, but a teacher who numbers among his pupils such famous men as Lhevinne and Scriabine.

Shah and the Radium

When the Shah of Persia visited Paris M. and Mme. Curie consented to exhibit their precious bit of radium to him as a favor to the French government. When he saw the bit of glowing substance in the darkened room he was frightened and overturned the table, to the great distress of the Curies, for that one tiny bit was worth \$30,000 and if it was lost they did not know how they could replace it. The Shah began drawing off his rings to make repayment for the loss, but fortunately the precious trifle was found and the lecture went on. The visitor grew so interested that he finally began decorating Mme. Curie with the jeweled orders he wore—greatly to her embarrassment, as there is probably no woman to whom jewels are of less value than to this quiet, shy and busy little woman who lives only for her labors of research.

If you would not have affliction visit you twice, listen at once to what it teaches.—James Burgh.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, July 24, 1911

Reciprocity Now Awaits Canada's Action

THE Knox-Fielding reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, which passed the Senate, will without doubt receive the approval of the President without delay and go to those who are awaiting it across the border. It goes before the Parliament at Ottawa, as it was presented to the Congress at Washington, exactly as drawn and signed by the international commissioners. Months of debate and scores of proposed amendments strengthened rather than weakened the standing of the instrument before the representatives of the people and before the people themselves.

It cannot be said that discussion at any point was stifled or even curtailed. The widest possible latitude was given the opponents of the measure. It is no reflection upon either the ability or the earnestness of the foes of the agreement to say that their arguments failed to convince its friends. The latter grew in number as the debate continued by very reason of the turn taken by some of these arguments. They ran sometimes too closely along the lines of the Canadian opposition. The reasons advanced by opponents of the agreement in the Dominion were used in reversal by its foes in the Senate. As the people viewed it, reciprocity could not both help and hurt the farmer and the manufacturer at the same time in both countries. It could not be at once a good and a bad proposal on precisely the same grounds, when treated respectively from the Ottawa and the Washington standpoints. The conviction grew, consequently, both in and out of Congress, that the foes of the measure had failed to make out a case, and this was capped finally by the higher consideration that, all abstractions and technicalities aside, the thing for the United States to do, as a matter of right as well as of policy, after denying fair trading terms for more than a third of a century, was to deal generously with Canada, even to the extent of giving her the benefit of reasonable doubt.

From all appearances, the agreement will be approved by the Dominion Parliament. This, however, may be only after a long and a sharp discussion. Opponents of reciprocity at Ottawa are not as numerous as its supporters, but they are determined to fight the measure inch by inch, and it is among the possibilities that they may force the Laurier government to go to the people. In that event, there is at present little question as to the result; reciprocity may be delayed, it can hardly be defeated.

THE New York subway controversy affords another striking illustration of the fact that nothing is ever really settled until it is settled right.

WITH considerably more than 100,000 pupils in attendance on the vacation schools, New York city educators note not only a striking increase of enrolment but a marked disposition to make the season one for substantial work and advance toward graduation. When first established the department of education looked upon the summer school as a place for entertainment, where children could be kept out of mischief, where they could be diverted in nobler ways than if roaming the streets. As time has passed this phase of activity has not wholly gone, and to the parents of many pupils the teacher and the school still stand as symbols of a discipline and fostering care that cannot be secured in the home, especially in summer. But another attitude, even more positive and aggressive, now appears. Parents and pupils are realizing that the summer school can serve the child's desire to make up for past deficiencies; that it can help him toward earlier promotion and graduation; that it can bring him to the income-producing stage more quickly, than if study goes on only during the school year. To put it briefly, the American urban dweller is at last awake to the waste involved in the long summer vacation, and is proceeding to take advantage of the facilities that now are open to his children.

With the provisions made by a group of institutions of higher learning, whereby a special degree can be won by students who take evening lectures during the winter and summer school courses, the situation has begun to change in this respect in and about Boston, much as it has done in New York in the public primary and secondary schools. Of course, Chicago University, under President Harper, long ago established precedents and shattered traditions in this experiment of a continuous session—for that is what it amounts to in theory, and may become in practise in due time. Some change and recreation all pupils and all teachers need in the course of a year; but that there is any rational defense for a prolonged cessation of educational activity in summer more educators each year deny.

THE former chief legal adviser of the sugar trust believes in cooperation and consolidation. So does the public, providing it is not left to the masses to pay the whole bill.

Compensating the Imprisoned Guiltless

BROADLY speaking, at present collective society is somewhat at a disadvantage in American courts in efforts to deal with offenders against law. Centuries of emphasis on individual rights, of precedents favorable to defendants, of paring down of the powers of judges, of elaboration of intricate technical judicial procedure, of insistence that the burden of proof of guilt rests upon the state and not proof of innocence upon the prisoner, have had their logical effect. Consequently a reaction is on, registering itself in criticism from highest professional quarters, in action by bar associations and in new legislation giving the state something like a square deal in its fight to deal out justice.

An interesting reverse eddy in the stream is the rising demand that the state shall concern itself with persons, drawn into the net of judicial investigation, who are either convicted and imprisoned on false evidence, or who are acquitted or discharged after temporary confinement. Public sentiment seems to be tending to favor

something like restitution by the state when a man, for instance, has been imprisoned for ten, twenty or thirty years, for lawlessness which admittedly is that of another person, and is so confessed by the latter. It is being argued now that the state is under ethical obligations to make good such a blunder, to repair so far as money can the deprivation of income the prisoner and his or her family may have suffered. How far this trend will go, who can say? To some it will seem sheer sentimentality; to others it is the last flower of the plant of justice, and marks an important new era in penology.

A law just passed by the Massachusetts Legislature and signed by Governor Foss will attract attention because it fairly faces this matter. Application of the principle is made not to cases of men formally tried and found guilty and later proved innocent, but to persons who are indicted and then acquitted and discharged, a much larger group. Such practical effect as this law would have upon methods of judicial procedure would first touch grand juries and prosecuting attorneys, arguing greater celerity in procedure and greater care in indictment.

The new law provides that persons indicted but finally acquitted or discharged, who are kept confined longer than six months after indictment, may collect compensation from the county under conditions to be determined by courts. The time for which compensation shall be given will be the difference between date of indictment and date of acquittal or discharge, minus six months. The rate will be determined by the person's previous earning capacity. It would seem that such a law must tend to accelerate the rate of speed with which business is done in the courts. But it will be worth while to note how much expenditure of money it will involve and what real grievances it will rectify.

Two comets are now under observation. One of them unquestionably needs it, since it is said to be in the constellation of Pegasus.

Advertising Men's Descent on Boston

AS TIME goes, it was only yesterday that the voice of the bellman was last heard on the street, advertising a lost child, a strayed cow, a horse for sale, a meeting to be held. It was only yesterday, too, that town and country people ceased to advertise their wants through the medium of the church door or the court house fence. Neither the advertisement nor the advertiser is new. The need of advertising has been felt, and its value has been recognized, in one form or another, for hundreds of years. But what has come to be known as commercial advertising has had its rise practically within the last century; within twenty-five years advertising as a distinctive business has developed into a skilled trade and a great industry.

The advertiser and the advertisement in our times know nothing of geographical divisions. Wherever there are people who can read there are advertisements to be read. The advertisement stands next to news and literature as a requisite to the makeup of the daily newspaper and the periodical. Aside from considerations of revenue, no publication, daily or periodical, could in these days afford to dispense with its advertising features. Advertisements are in themselves attractive to and demanded by readers. They are essential to the completeness of the modern newspaper and magazine.

An idea of the magnitude of the advertising industry, and yet only a faint one, may be obtained from some of the items in the preliminary announcement of the program for the seventh annual convention of the associated advertising clubs to be held in Boston from Aug. 1 to 4, inclusive. This gathering will bring together about 3000 advertising manufacturers, agents, publishers, billposters and others engaged in the trade. There will be delegations from all parts of the world. London, Eng., will have twenty-five representatives. Twelve halls and the Boston Opera House will be required to accommodate the general sessions, committees, etc. The Pilgrim Publicity Association of Boston, a great advertising club itself, will expend large sums in the entertainment of the visitors. Automobiles will be provided for an excursion of 1500 of the delegates along the North Shore.

It is, of course, a far cry from the bellman of fifty or sixty years ago, and from the church door and the court house fence of the same period, to the advertising men's meeting in Boston. Yet, such are the demands of the advertising calling that the gathering here, great as it will be, will be attended by only a small fraction of those actively engaged in the business of publicity at home and abroad. Advertising in these days involves immense capital, a tremendous expenditure of energy, a high order of intelligence and skill and a vast army of workers. The Boston gathering will perhaps come nearer to representing the trade and industry than any heretofore held. And appearances indicate that, both from a business and a social point of view, it will be all that the delegates could desire.

COUNT ZEPPELIN, who does not seem to know what discouragement means, has made a successful trip in his new dirigible balloon. Another noticeable thing about Count Zeppelin is the confidence he inspires, as indicated by the fact that he carried eight passengers.

NEW YORK citizens hope that the initials B. R. T. will come to mean better rapid transit conveniences as well as Brooklyn Rapid Transit company when the latter corporation has finished building the subways voted it by the board of estimate.

A DAIRY lunch is to be established in the Capitol at Washington, which goes to show that democracy is still in the ascendancy in this country. Nothing can be more democratic than a high stool, a ham sandwich and a mug of milk.

COMMISSIONER DAWSON, back from Venezuela, reports that the general belief in that country is that Senor Castro is hiding somewhere. So long as there is apparent ground for this general belief, Venezuela need not care.

SINCE it has become customary to measure so many things by the dollar in this country, it is easy to see how a heavy rain in the cereal belt might be worth any price the farmers were willing to put upon it.

ONE of the advantages of being a popular Georgia congressman is that you are likely at any time in the season to receive a just-ripe, sixty-pound watermelon from one of your constituents.

NUREMBERG is usually considered a city of toy making, but, in view of a remarkable wireless invention traceable to one of its citizens, it is plain that the place is as practical as it is "playful."

Egyptian Progress and American Trade

VERY favorable is the report which Judge Somerville P. Tuck brings from Egypt, and commendatory to British rule in that ancient land. Judge Tuck is in this country on a visit. When in Egypt he is a member of the mixed courts, a judicial institution composed in its entirety of forty foreigners and nineteen natives and made necessary by reason of the extraordinarily cosmopolitan character of the population of Alexandria and Cairo. Egypt, he tells a New York Sun reporter, "is developing like any western state." Alexandria has about 600,000 people and all the modern improvements, including a splendid system of waterworks equipped with American filters. Port Said has utterly changed, he says, since Kipling wrote about it. From the tone of the judge's remarks we take it that the change is as great as that which came upon certain communities along the line of the Union Pacific railroad as the construction gang moved on. There is talk, he says, of widening the Suez canal, owing to the great increase in its business.

The United States does an occasional big thing in a large way in Egypt, and credit follows the accomplishments of its representatives, as in the case of the Alexandria waterworks; but it does not appear that this country is making anything like a determined effort to secure a share of Egyptian trade. This is all the more strange in view of the opportunities which Judge Tuck declares await American manufacturers. "People in Alexandria," he says, "are beginning to wear American shoes, and there is no end of an opening for American trade there. . . . Next to no American freight goes to Alexandria now." And he adds: "Of course, they are used over there to long credits, and any American firm proposing to do business in Egypt might advantageously send some one in advance to ascertain just to which people could be given reasonable credit. But the opportunity for American trade is there."

Our readers will doubtless recall the fact that almost precisely similar statements have been made with reference to South America. It is evident that American exporters will experience no immediate difficulty in finding an outlet for surplus products should domestic or regular foreign trade slacken. But they will have to do then what they might do now with greater leisure. They will have to learn how to trade with people who will not trade with them altogether on their own terms.

Teacher- Training in Georgia

THE board of education of Atlanta, Ga., has just taken a step that seems certain to make for the advancement of public school instruction not only in that city but throughout Georgia and the South. It has thrown open its high school normal department to all women who may qualify for entrance. The course heretofore has been one year; it will hereafter be two years. While thus doubling its efficiency, so far as that may be affected by extension of the term of study, other plans for the broadening of the influence of the institution are in contemplation.

The Atlanta normal school has been in existence only two years, yet in that time it has demonstrated its ability to meet a growing need in the South. Thirty-five of the active teachers in the public schools of the city are its graduates. The action of the board of education indicates plainly, however, that the supply is not equal to the demand. A similar statement would be true of the whole South. The public school system is being extended in that section practically as fast as the services of competent teachers can be obtained. The South has discovered two things in this connection: That there is a growing necessity for thoroughly trained native teachers, and that this necessity should be the means of opening to southern women of the best class a respectable and a useful vocation.

The extent to which the woman public school teacher in the South holds in her hands the future prosperity and happiness of her section is probably not fully appreciated yet by her or by others. Not education merely, but the right kind of education, will solve, if pursued patiently and steadfastly, some of the South's most perplexing problems of today. This solution will come all the more quickly if southern women shall take up the training of the youth of the South. The success of the Atlanta normal school and of similar southern institutions for the training of teachers gives assurance that southern women are mindful of their responsibility as well as their opportunity.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to a newspaper in a neighboring city complains that recently, on offering his seat in a street car to a woman, his politeness was brusquely repelled. Inquiry instituted by the newspaper in question is said to have revealed the fact that this was no extraordinary occurrence. There are not wanting instances, it is intimated, which serve to prove that women are not always receptive of courteous treatment; when, in short, they are disposed rather to resent than to exhibit appreciation of intended kindnesses on the part of men.

We seriously question whether many men have had personal experiences of this character. That women often decline offered seats in street cars is true, but it is not true that they do so brusquely, or because they are unappreciative of courtesy and kindness. We venture to say they decline mostly for the reason that they feel less title to the seat, or perhaps less need of it, than the man who offers it. We may even guess that they decline seats offered them for another cause, and that it is creditable to them that when this prompts them they are generally entirely successful in concealing it. There are times, that is, when the offer seems to come with no good grace, when it is made in such a manner as to deprive it of the tinge of courtesy, when it could be accepted by a refined and sensitive woman only at a sacrifice of self-respect.

Men who are on the lookout for opportunities for excusing their lack of courtesy on street cars and elsewhere can doubtless find them in plenty. The man who expects to be rewarded on the spot for any little kindness he bestows on others is very likely to be disappointed. He must look elsewhere for satisfaction, and if he is courteous not because of the reward it brings from others in words or acts, but rather because of the approval it gains within himself, he will not look in vain. There is no gain in withholding courtesy because possibly it might not be appreciated.

Courtesy in Street Cars